

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 217.]

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[2 of Vol. 32.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Perfection of the writings of the Ancients has been a universal theme of admiration among the Moderns. The works of the Greek and Roman authors are truly looked upon as Models of Perfection, as miracles of Genius, and as efforts of god-like minds. Their style, their reasoning, their exact and faultless manner of treating a subject, approach absolute perfection; and the most fastidious critic would seek in vain, in the works of the Classic Ages, for numerous faults which are easily detected in respectable Modern Performances. The cause of this perfection is a Problem worthy of consideration. The explication of it may either enable modern writers to approximate towards the same excellency, or it may reconcile us to the level of that humble mediocrity above which it may appear we are unable to soar.

Was it the Originality of their Topics, their Untouched Arguments, or the Novelty of their Figures, which conferred on ancient authors their peculiar charms?—Was it the perfection of the languages of Greece and Rome, which, by blending the study of Logic with Grammar, gave in the practice of composition, Perspicacity to thinking, and Perspicuity to expression?—Was it the force of Patronage, the Honors paid to literary excellency, or the accidental Concurrence of favourable circumstances, which raised some men of rare genius among the ancients to an apparent level with the gods?

Doubtless *all* these circumstances tended, in various degrees, to produce that admired perfection which universally characterizes the productions of the ancient Poets, Dramatists, Philosophers, Rhetoricians, Historians, and Mathematicians. But I humbly conceive other powerful causes may be assigned of a nature purely mechanical, which will prove that no phenomena of mind dis-

tinguished those ages of the world; that the ancient authors, generally speaking, were in no degree superior in intellect to the modern, and that the perfect character, in which their works appear before us, arises from causes susceptible of easy and satisfactory explanation.

In the first place it should be observed, that we make our selection of classic authors out of a period of seven or eight hundred years, during which time, literature and philosophy were at least as much cultivated and respected in Greece and Rome, as they have been in modern Europe within the last two hundred years. These seven centuries afforded, it seems, about fifty authors and philosophers, of the highest degree of merit; the moderns therefore cannot be shewn to be inferior to the ancients, unless it shall numerically appear that we have not in two hundred years produced our proportion, or about twelve names as deservedly illustrious as any twelve, indifferently taken, of those fifty ancients.

I should, however, contend that modern Europe in two hundred years, has produced twice twelve; but I conceive the veriest idolator of antiquity cannot dispassionately deny that we have not produced our full proportion; it follows consequently, that among the moderns, other considerations applying equally, there has not in reality been any deterioration of intellect.

Either France or England can adduce a dozen names within the last two hundred years, equal to any twelve indifferently taken of the forty or fifty names which are the boast of antiquity.—Is it necessary to prove this?—Will the pedants of the schools challenge us?—Will they exult if we are silent?—Will they affect to forget in FRANCE the transcendant merits of

Corneille	Montesquieu	D'Alembert
Racine	Des Cartes	Rousseau
Moliere	La Place	Fenelon
Voltaire	Lavoisier	Raynal
Bayle	Marmontel	Condillac
Boileau	Le Sage	Fontenelle

O

Or,

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Or, in ENGLAND, reject the claims of a

Shakespeare	Pope	Fielding
Bacon	Thompson	Richardson
Milton	Johnson	Berkeley
Newton	Wolcot	Foote
Dryden	Robertson	Watts
Locke	Gibbon	Priestley
Addison	Hume	Burke,

and a score others?

We will then give them Cervantes, Lopez de Vega, Leibnitz, Euler, Klopstock, Puffendorf, Grotius, Linnæus, Franklin, Goldoni, Wieland, Alfieri, Galileo, Goethe, Gesner, Kepler, Camoens, and a hundred others as an overplus.

I purpose moreover to establish the position, that the works of the ancients are not genuine portraits of the unaided mental powers of those writers, and therefore ought not to be brought into comparison with works which are the result of the unaided mental powers of the moderns. In other words I maintain, that, if many modern writers had produced their works under the same mechanical advantages as those under which the works of the ancient writers were produced, the works of those moderns would not only equal, but would greatly transcend, the analogous works of the ancients.

Let us exercise our reason on this subject, and not abandon a great and important truth to the mistakes of blind superstition, or to the early prejudices of that monkish education, which still fetters the understandings of the literary and superior classes of European society!

What was the mode of publishing a work in the days of Aristotle or Virgil?—The author prepared perhaps a dozen copies for his immediate friends and patrons, and those were issued in the first instance. If the work excited admiration, other copies would be called for, and for every copy new directions would be to be given to the transcriber, accompanied by such additional revisions and corrections, as the author or his friends could suggest.

Hence, in fact, every copy became a new edition, benefited by emendations suggested by the taste of the Author, or by the opinions of his Friends and the Public. The sale of five hundred copies in two or three years, or of five thousand in the life-time of the author, would therefore become so many editions, successively and regularly purged of errors, redundancies and obscurities, and at the same time enriched with every possible beauty of sentiment and elegance of expression.

The known power of an Author to correct his work from day to day, or from copy to copy, would prompt every reader to send him observations, and he would thus be enabled to avail himself of all the results of his own attention, and of all the criticisms of his friends and foes.

Need one explain or dwell on the united effects of such continued revisions and corrections on the perfection of a work of genius, amended by its author in many thousand editions, which, by claiming his notice from day to day, would receive and reward his constant care?

On the other hand, what is the situation of a modern author subject to the obligations of the press?—To repay the enormous expense of setting up the types he is obliged to work off a large edition from his first copy, and, however important may be the suggestions and criticisms of others, or his own subsequent observations, he finds himself unable to make any revision till the sale of the edition justifies him in reprinting. The faults which an ancient author had it in his power by renewed copies to remove in a week, tend of themselves, therefore in a modern work, to retard the sale, to prevent it from ever being reprinted, and consequently from receiving improvements that might have conferred on it classical perfection and lasting renown.

In regard to corrections at any period, a modern author feels himself in so peculiar and delicate a situation, that the question has often been started how far he is justified after having committed himself to the purchasers of his first edition, in making any material alterations in future ones. Many authors, therefore, instead of making corrections in the matter and form of their original work, conceive themselves bound to print all their improvements in the distinct shape of an appendix, publicly apprizing their first purchasers of the circumstance that it may be annexed to their copies. Such then are the combined impediments which oppose themselves to the gradual and ultimate perfection of a modern work!

The Press has, from these causes, been the means of fixing works of modern genius at a standard of mediocrity; yet, in thus stating a general argument, it is by no means intended to question its superlative utility. If the ancients, by their means of multiplying copies, were enabled to raise the reputation of a hundred

dred works, the moderns, by means of the press, have produced ten thousand equally useful, and nearly as perfect, which have been instrumental in diffusing knowledge among the mass of the people, thereby multiplying the perceptions of virtue, and the capacity for literary enjoyment.

An apparent objection to this train of reasoning is the common observation of classical editors, that the transcribers of ancient manuscripts constantly deformed them by verbal errors.—Do not printers, however, do the same, as irremediably in modern works? Is it not on the other hand to be supposed, that many transcribers had taste enough to point out deformities to authors, and, when not under the controul of the author, were possessed of judgment enough to remove errors by their own authority?—Is it not certain that professional transcribers would always be preferred, who were men of taste, and whose manuscripts were consequently the most perfect copies of their author?—Hence, in two or three centuries after the death of an author, though his work might have received five thousand series of his own emendations, it would be likely to receive ten thousand others pointed out to transcribers by persons of approved taste, or made by transcribers themselves, whose success in their profession would depend on their approved skill, and to whom the exercise of taste in such matters would be habitual.

Can we wonder then at the acquired perfection, the logical perspicacity, and the mathematical precision of the favourite or fortunate ancient authors. There doubtless existed vital stamina in such of their works as have survived to our days;—they merited the attention which they received; but that attention also led to their progressive improvement, and present perfection.

A necessary effect of the very opportunities of making indefinite corrections and improvements would in time be, in itself, the actual reputation of their works. The taste too of transcribers in after ages tended to complete the living endeavors of the author. Yea, even since these works have been committed to the printing press, numerous editors, assuming perfection as their proper characteristic, have successively laboured to remove any remaining faults in them! To such a degree of absurdity and idolatry is this spirit of improvement carried,

that the *profound* critic, who is so *happy* as to be able to justify the correction of a *phrase* in Horace, or Virgil, considers *himself* entitled to a niche in the temple of Fame, by the side of the original author!

Is it not then cherishing the prejudices of childhood to maintain that the ancient authors were individually and intrinsically superior to modern authors?—Is it not evident that they have been indebted for their reputation to adventitious causes, and not to any exclusive perfection inherent, or co-existent in the minds, which originally fabricated the works which bear their names?—Is it not hereby demonstrated, that the approximating and analogous works of the moderns would equal, or greatly transcend those of the ancients, were they multiplied by means which afforded the same advantages of constant and indefinite correction?

What then are the practical deductions which can be usefully and fairly made from the preceding premises?

1. That the Genius of Man has not suffered any deterioration since the days of Thales, Pythagoras, and Plato.

2. That the last two hundred years will transmit as many classics to the age of the year 3,500, as any two hundred years of the existence of the Greek and Roman states have afforded to the present age.

3. That new editions of works of modern authors, of a certain standard, ought to receive from their authors and editors free revisions and improvements, in the same degree, as ancient works received from their authors and transcribers their innumerable corrections.

4. That authors should print small numbers of the first edition of their works, and solicit the observations of their friends preparatory to a new and revised edition.

5. That authors, who can afford the expense, should print a small number of proof copies, and circulate them among their friends for their opinions and criticisms, before they issue their work to the world. Their literary glory might be considered less personal, but it would be on a par with that which is conferred individually on the authors of antiquity, and their works would be less exposed to the carpings of cotemporary critics, and to the conceited sneers of pedagogues and pedants. COMMON SENSE.

July 26, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed in several Numbers of the Monthly Magazine, an account of the *Stramonium*, and its good effects on those who were troubled with *spasmodic asthma*, by your correspondent, *Verax*; I beg to add for the benefit of those who may now labour under that distressing ailment, that a lady at Plymouth, (a friend of mine) who had for many years suffered greatly, and often nearly sinking under the affliction, was induced to try the efficacy of *Stramonium*. She declared to me, that she found instant relief; "It seemed, (to use her own words) when I took a whiff, to unburthen my chest of a mighty weight, and I felt heavenly comfort." I have no interested motives in making this known, but a wish to diffuse ease and comfort among my fellow creatures.

"CADWALADR."*

Richmond Buildings, Soho Square,
August 3, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your useful Miscellany, and it would, I am persuaded, be productive of very great utility to many of your friends, as well as to myself, to be favoured with an account from some of your ingenious correspondents, of the nature, and of the best means of prevention and cure, of the blight lately (as is said) imported to this country from America, and which I believe is pretty generally known by the appellation of the "American Blight."

As far as I have been able to observe, I cannot perceive that it affects any other trees than those of the apple species; and in them it is producing, in this neighbourhood, the most desolating effects: the different branches upon which this pernicious insect settles, soon get filled with protuberances, and fall to decay; the leaves do not seem so much to be its prey as is the case in several species of the *Aphis*.

The lovers of that excellent beverage, cyder, are greatly interested in the enquiry; and if the ravages of this destructive visitant be not soon checked, they will have to lament the total exclusion of the grateful liquor from their cellars and tables.

SEION.

Gloucester, July 1, 1811.

* The name of this correspondent is left with the Editor, No. 5, Buckingham-gate.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in several of your Numbers, articles on musical subjects, I flatter myself that you may gratify some of your numerous readers by inserting the following observations on, and the best practical method of, tuning keyed stringed instruments.

From whatever tone the tuner begins, it is still the practice, as in the old system of temperament, to end the succession of fifths tuned from notes below in G sharp; and in those tuned from tones above in E flat, whereby the inequalities arising from careless or defective divisions, are thrown into the key of A flat; with this view I prefer tuning from A the second space in the treble cleff, as being less remote from these two finishing fifths, than any other point of departure; the A being tuned to the fork, tune A below an octave, then E above (that octave) a fifth; then B above a fifth, then B below an octave, then F sharp a fifth above, then its octave F sharp below, then C sharp its fifth above, then G sharp its fifth above, and then G sharp its octave below. We then take a fresh departure from A, tuning D its fifth below, then G its fifth below, then G its octave above, then C its fifth below, then C its octave above, then F its fifth below, then B flat its fifth below, then B flat its octave above, then E flat its fifth below.

The five fifths tuned from notes below, are to be tuned flatter than the perfect fifth, and the six fifths tuned from tones above, be made sharper than the perfect in a proportion, I will endeavour to explain. If the whole be tuned correctly, the G sharp with the D sharp, (which is the same tone on the piano-forte as E flat) will be found to make the same concord, that is, possess the same interval as the other fifths.

There are many amateurs who can draw up two strings to an unison, or produce a good octave, or perfect fifth, yet are unable to appreciate or make a proper fifth, without which, the temperament necessary to these instruments cannot be formed. This proper fifth is not that given to the violin, or pitched by the voice, which are perfect fifths, but is somewhat a flatter fifth, that is, the interval between A and E on the piano-forte, is rather less than the same interval on the violin, both being understood to be relatively and properly well tuned.

This

This difference varies according to the temperament intended to be given; but, as the old system of temperament is now deservedly abandoned, and the equal temperament generally adopted, it will be only necessary for me to point out a method of ascertaining the degree of interval required for its proper fifth, which, though not so unexceptionable as I could wish, is perhaps as correct as the nature of the thing will admit, considering the difficulty of conveying on paper the particular distinction of sound we may have in idea; and I offer it the more readily, because, in the several little treatises professedly published to make tuning easy, I do not meet with any attempt to give a like guide.

Suppose two strings, B and C in the middle octave of the piano-forte, to be one a full semitone from the other; with your hammer lower down, or flatten, C by the smallest possible gradations, until it becomes unison with B; with a tolerably steady hand and a few trials, you will be enabled to enumerate forty gradations of sound, which I call commas. After having by a little practice acquired a distinct and clear idea of the quantity meant to be represented by the term comma, nothing more will be required to make the proper fifth, (after having tuned the fifth a perfect, or violin or singing fifth) than to flatten the said perfect fifth by lowering the string supposed to be tuning, one of the afore defined commas.

Every thing depends on the correctness of this fifth; as, although the unisons and octaves be individually correct, there will be no harmony in the whole, should the temperament be not properly laid.

Those who, after giving this method an attentive trial, are still unable to satisfy themselves in the temperament, may have recourse to a set of twelve forks, correctly tuned, to twelve semitones in the octave, to which the keys in the middle octave are to be tuned unisons; and the notes to the right and left be, as usual, from these tuned octaves. Some gentlemen who have made trial of this mode, have written to me, that they have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations, and find themselves competent to put their instruments in better tune than they could before get done for them in their neighbourhood.

JAMES BROADWOOD.

Great Pulteney-street,
July 11, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF your correspondent Mr. Lofft*, had fully considered the published accounts of the clavi-cylinder, invented by the celebrated professor Chladni, of Wittenberg, he would not have imagined that Mr. Clagget's *Aieuton*, or organ of tuning-forks, could have furnished Dr. Chladni with the idea of the clavi-cylinder; for, in this instrument, the revolving part, or rubber, is a glass cylinder, but in Mr. Clagget's it was a thread, a tape, or something like a violin-bow, rubbing across tuning forks, and producing their *transversal* vibrations; but there is reason to believe that the sonorous bodies in the clavi-cylinder vibrate *longitudinally*, and therefore the resemblance between the two instruments is next to nothing, certainly much less than that between the *aieuton* and the *Lyrachord*, Merlin's *Vocal Harp*, Mr. Walker's *Celestina*, or Maslowsky's *Koclison*†.

It would be of far greater importance to musical people to ascertain the causes of the superiority of foreign violin-strings and piano-forte wire, than to determine who was the inventor of an instrument. If any of the Editor's correspondents would give some information on this subject, it would interest a great number of readers. English strings are, comparatively, remarkably low-priced, and remarkably bad; nothing will do but "Roman strings," and they are immoderately expensive. I have been told that Earl Stanhope is engaged, or has been, in experiments with English wire, with a view to render it serviceable in musical instruments. I cannot see a reason why it should not be manufactured to be equal to what is imported "from Germany," or elsewhere.

Is not the *piano-forte* an alteration, an improvement from the German instrument, the *Clavichord*? I remember having seen two piano-fortes of very different dimensions, with the name *Zumpe* on them, but all the particulars that I can at present recollect concerning them are, that the tone of the one was *tubby*, and of the other *thin*, harsh, and jingling.

A. M.

* Monthly Mag. November, 1810.

† The Vocal Harp was exhibited in 1789. Hawkins's *Clavicle* is a similar kind of instrument. The application of a bow to the strings of keyed instruments was thought of seventy years ago.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
SEVERAL members of the Lambeth Chemical Society have read with surprize the conclusion of the account of the archway through Highgate Hill, (page 535 of the 31st volume of your Magazine) by Mr. Gillman, stating the properties of a peculiar resinous substance (more properly a resino-bituminous substance) found there. By the minutes of the Society, and notes taken at the meeting, it appears that this substance was examined before the president and several members on the 10th of May, 1811, and the following physical and chemical properties were ascertained by experiments made by Mr. J. D. C. Sowerby:—*First.* Its specific gravity is less than that of amber.—*Second.* It emits a scent when rubbed, differing much from that of amber, and more resembling lemon thyme.—*Third.* It is rendered slightly electric by friction.—*Fourth.* It is insoluble in boiling water, but swells much.—*Fifth.* Hot alcohol dissolves only a part of it, (its apparent bulk when in powder not being much diminished by several days digestion) the solution assumes a yellow-brown colour.—*Sixth.* It is entirely soluble in turpentine; the impurities only, principally oxide of iron, remaining undissolved.—*Seventh.* Hot sulphuric æther dissolves only a small portion of what resists the action of the alcohol.—*Eighth.* Sulphuric and nitric acids act upon it nearly as they do upon rosin.

It will be readily perceived that this statement differs in several respects from that given by Mr. Gillman, particularly in respect to the action of alcohol and æther, in which fluids he states the resinous substance to be soluble, which property would preclude the bituminous principle which further experiments have proved it to contain in abundance.† Upon considering this difference in the statements, one may be led to suspect that Mr. G. did not himself try the necessary experiments, although they might have been performed easily and cheaply; but, as he visited the Society on the evening they were made, it is to be feared that he trusted to his memory, and has

* At the next meeting, Mr. Sowerby observed, that these experiments had been repeated: and produced an analysis.

† These experiments will probably be published by the sanction of the Society at some future period.

thereby been led to give an incorrect account.

In another part of the paper he has thought fit to call the argilliferous marlite of Kirwan, (vol. i. p. 99) of which the septariæ are composed, “common argillaceous iron stone of Kirwan,” a name which the small portion of iron it holds renders it unworthy of, and which might lead unskilful speculators into ruinous error. I shall not take up your valuable pages by insisting upon the utility of publicly correcting published errors, which has so often been shown by abler and more experienced writers than myself; nor should I have undertaken this task, had I not considered the gentlemen before whom the experiments were made, to be adequate judges.

A MEMBER OF THE LAMBETH
CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Lambeth, July 17, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN the Magazine No. 212 (page 39), there is a Letter or Essay, “On the Defects in the Church Government of the Quakers,” signed (with how little propriety I hope to show) Verus. After some remarks to introduce the subject, the author compliments the Editor by saying, “The pages of your Magazine have never been stained with illiberal abuse of any corporate body, or religious society.” Verus, however, has a mind to begin. False charges will probably be thought abuse enough, and I am not much acquainted with what can be liberal abuse: though I will allow the abuse of the *soi-disant* Verus is, in one sense, liberally bestowed. I do not mean to travel through all the path he has opened, but shall imitate his *Ex pede*, &c. with an *Ex ungue* of his veracity.

Speaking of select meetings, he says, “The members are elected by themselves, without any interference of the society at large.” The fact is, that elders are chosen by the monthly meetings, not without; also, the interference of the quarterly meeting, “in order,” as the rules say, “to prevent an improper choice of elders†.” The ministers are solely such as are acknowledged by the monthly meetings‡.

“The business of these meetings is transacted secretly.” How else could

† Extracts, &c.—*Ministers and Elders*, No. 22, 23.

‡ *Ibid.* No. 16.

they

they be select? But that business is business prescribed or enjoined by the yearly meeting; and they have no power to make or alter general rules of discipline:†† nay, are even bound to a subordination to the general and open meetings for discipline; viz. the yearly, quarterly, and monthly, meetings.

One might think that a writer who professes to know so much of the internal government of the Society, of which he says the bulk are as ignorant as a journeyman tailor of the discussions of the privy council, should himself have steered clear of such gross misrepresentation. I think, too, he might have condescended, from the loftiness of his judgment-seat, to have looked at two books, one very small, the other not very large, namely, *A Summary of the History, Doctrine, and discipline, of Friends*; and, *Extracts from the Minutes and Advices of the Yearly Meeting*. The former may, I think, be had for a groat, and the latter, though a quarto, for 6s. 6d. in boards.

I recommend the next champion who attacks the Friends on the peaceable plain of the Monthly Magazine, first to prove his armour against these books. I would recommend them to all its readers who desire *verius quam à Vero cognoscere Quakerorum mores*; and my single and double crosses above and at foot will guide them at once to the places in question.

ALTERA PARS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have inserted in your magazine for May last, a paper signed Verus, on the defects of the church government of the Quakers. It is there stated that the really-effective part of their government is exercised by the members of the select meetings, the business of which meetings is transacted secretly, the members are elected by themselves without any interference of the society (on this most stress is laid); they are called elders, and the acknowledged ministers are also members..

The internal œconomy of any one religious sect is an object of material importance to the community at large, but if any of your readers, for their own information, or to ascertain how far your publication has been made the medium of conveying truth on this point, think it worth while to apply to genuine sources

of information, I believe they will find that this statement is almost entirely erroneous.

A certain portion of the management of the church discipline of the Quakers revolves on the select meetings, but they have by no means the entire real government of the society. The greater part of the business of the respective districts is transacted by the monthly and quarterly meetings, and all matters which concern the society at large, as a body, are placed under the superintendence of a committee, chosen from the annual meeting in London, which is called the morning meeting, or, the meeting for sufferings. The monthly meetings are, in most instances, assemblies of the whole of the members of the society resident in the place; the quarterly meetings are composed of deputies from the several monthly meetings in the county.

The select meetings which are called meetings of ministers and elders, are *not* self-elected; the elders are appointed as vacancies occur, by the monthly meeting to which the select meeting belongs, the ministers are invited as their ministry has become approved, to be members of the select meetings by the monthly meetings, and not by the select meetings; they are subjected to the approval of the quarterly meetings. The members of the select meetings are appointed for life or *quamdiu se bene gesserint*.

As plainness of dress is considered as an essential by the society, it is natural a choice should be made from those members who act consistently, rather than from those who act inconsistently, with their principles and profession; the insinuation respecting weight of pocket is unfounded, no undue preference is shewn to property in the election of members to the select meetings.

The account of the severe notice said to be taken of the heresy of the preacher in the United States who disbelieved the account of Jonah and the whale, should not have been reported without names, or at least the time and place where it happened. It is as probable that the story may have been *materially altered* in passing from hand to hand, as that these particulars should have been lost. A greater interference with the right of private sentiment on doctrinal points has been shewn by the society in some instances, than has been approved by a part of its members.

S. T.

Nottingham, July 17, 1811.

†† Summary, &c. Ch. c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I HAVE been for some time past collecting for publication "*The political doctrines of the great historians and writers, unconnected with party*;" a work which I venture to think, will diffuse a vast mass of valuable knowledge through society at large. By way of illustration I send you some extracts which will elucidate the campaigns of Lord Wellington, and display the real motives of Buonaparte, in some prominent features of his conduct: promising that I enter not into party politics of any kind, religious or civil.

Massena is known to have been compelled to retreat through famine. Cæsar pursued the same plan as Lord Wellington, with success, at the river Axona, (*De Bell. Gall. L. ii.*) but a more interesting, though not more pertinent, illustration is to be found in *Robertson's Ch. V. anno 1536*. "Francis fixed upon the only proper and effectual plan for defeating the invasion of a powerful enemy. He determined to remain altogether upon the defensive; never to hazard a battle, or even a great skirmish without certainty of success; to fortify his camps in a regular manner; to throw garrisons only into towns of great strength; to deprive the enemy of subsistence by laying waste the country before them, and to save the whole kingdom by sacrificing a province." The enemy were compelled to retire from famine, and the details in the historian coincide with the events which ensued upon the retreat of the French. Under the year 1557, we find that the Duke of Alva, sensible of all the advantages of standing on the defensive before an invading enemy, kept within his entrenchments, and, adhering to his plan with the steadiness of a Castilian, eluded with great address all the Duke of Guise's stratagems to draw him into action. By this time sickness began to waste the French army, &c. Dumourier was equally successful through the same plan, when the Duke of Brunswick was compelled to retreat; and bad politics alone could render practicable a successful invasion of Great Britain. By the same plan Russia could utterly paralyse Buonaparte, aided as it is by climate.

Conduct of the retreat. It was well for the French that they were so strong in cavalry. When infantry retreat in good order, as did that of Massena, cannon should be brought up to bear upon their centre. This throws them into confusion, and the irruption of the cavalry renders

the route universal. See *Robertson's Ch. v. anno 1557*. Hence, by the way, Buonaparte's attack at the battle of Asperne. — It is an old plan.

Propriety and good effects of training the Portuguese and Spaniards. Cæsar, describing a panic which prevailed in his army, says, that it proceeded from persons who had newly joined him, *quod non magnum in re militari usum habebant*, "because they were unexperienced in military matters."

Blockade of Badajoz, and march to Albuera. Lucullus, before the battle, held a council of war. Some advised him to quit the siege, and meet Tigranes with all his forces. Others were of opinion that he should continue the siege, and not leave so many enemies behind him. He told them that neither separately gave good advice, but both together. He therefore left Murena before the place, and with the rest of his army marched against the enemy. *Plutarch in Lucullus*.

In the Memoirs of Prince Eugene, we find that the French always claim victory, even under severe defeats. In *Garrard's Art of Warre, p. 345*, is the following passage: "The captain-general must search by all means possible to keepe his armie continually courageous, and wyth aspiring mindes, by artificall functions, to the enemies confusion. Sometimes dispearsing a rumor that he hath intercepted and taken certayne advertisements of importance. Sometimes to faigne that he hath the commoditie to abyde himselfe with the succours of many princes and common princes, *although there be no such matter*. To make joyful triumphes, &c." The French puff furiously, like quack doctors, and have destroyed much of the patriotism of this country, by persuading ignorant people that they are (what is impossible) both infallible and invincible. The gross misrepresentation of their bulletins has been long ago exposed by Dr. Johnson, in the *Idler*, upon the capture of Louisbourg; and Capt. Elliot has shown that they ought to have seized Portugal, immediately after the retreat of Sir J. Moore's army. They have confessed, that Victor's premature attack at Talavera, preserved Lord Wellington from being surrounded. Both these errors proceeded from the national vanity of the French, who thought that *veni, vidi, and vici*, would attend them at all times, as if Sir Isaac Newton, Milton, and Marlborough, could not possibly be Englishmen, Rome and Carthage

Carthage—and bombast, for which a school-boy would be flogged, are common with them, as if the Roman character assimilated the French. The Romans mostly, unlike the French, fought with inferior numbers. Under the Fabian system Buonaparte cannot terminate the second punic war.

The French force the Spaniards constantly into action. The Romans always did so with undisciplined and barbarous troops. See *Tacit. Ann.* 52. Livy (*L.* 22. c. 32.) ought to have taught the patriots the slow but sure result of the Fabian system. From Plutarch in Sertorius, they have derived the *Guerillas*. Cæsar got rid of this species of enemy by employing the neighbouring nations against them. The French have tried it with the native Spaniards in vain.

Lord Wellington may (think some persons,) ultimately fail for want of British troops. The institution of the militia confines always at home 80,000 effective troops; and recruits cannot be obtained for the line at 16l. bounty, while 40l. or more is given for substitutes. The ballot ought to be superseded and the militia become disposeable, or government have an unlimited privilege of raising as many volunteers from it as circumstances demand.—*Edinburgh Review, and others.*

Goldsmith (*Lett. Hist. Eng. n.* 20, 23, 37.) notes, that to be ever in the field is a grand method of becoming despotic; that conquests repress popular discontents; and that liberty always attends commerce. Does not this explain in part the politics of Napoleon?

I shall end by giving, for the entertainment of your readers, a political opinion of some of the superior orders, with which I have no manner of concern, and neither advocate or oppose. "Until," they say, "there is an alteration upon the continent, no peace can or ought to be made by this country; for it is probable, they think, that peace, in present circumstances, would give to France a preponderance in power and commerce, which England must from its dearest interests repel. France would retain its influence through its power, and its merchandize, in consequence, be favoured far beyond, very far beyond, that of England; while England would lose that part of trade which results from a state of war, and so forfeit the small advantages of a peace. They therefore think, that, if Buonaparte found us truly formidable in a military view, an event impeded only by the militia system, he would be forced into tolerable terms

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through the danger of our assisting other nations against him." My plan being purely for conveying actual knowledge, I offer the above without comments.*—The authors are officers of rank.

July 10, 1811.

T. F. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OUT of fellow-feeling for the affliction of your correspondent E. C. concerning his pain from a decayed tooth, and in answer to his request concerning a cure, I inform him of a method which I have practised both on myself and others, for many years past. Most persons apply remedies to the tooth within side the mouth, the pain is indeed there, but the cause of it is without side in the glands, under the jaw-bone and ear, and there the remedy must be applied, in order to remove the obstructions there arising from colds. For this purpose I rub those parts a whole day together with spirits of wine, mixed with rum. It must be begun as soon as he rises, and by such continual friction he will get rid of the pain by tea-time, or supper. But the common misfortune is, that people grow tired, and others tell them it will do no good; but I know otherwise from long experience; and by this method I have prevented several persons from losing their teeth when young, which cannot be spared too much. Several, after losing two or three teeth, have not been cured, except by my method: but it must be persevered in a whole day, and the pain will then often cease instantaneously. Several have never had the tooth-ache afterwards. After the spirits and rum are mixed in a vial, a small part only should be poured at a time into a tea-cup, because the frequent dip of the finger takes off the strength of it; and the rubbing must be continual, except when the hand is tired, or on account of meals or other necessary interruptions, until the pain ceases. Where the glands feel most sore must be rubbed most, if it can be endured, or else as near as possible to the sore parts. The spirits alone are apt to make the part sore, so that the spirits feel too sharp; this is the reason of mixing some rum with them, the oily nature of which moderates the sharpness of the spirits, otherwise spirits alone may be as well, or possibly more active. I never found this method to fail in my-

* The militia officers merit the highest praise.

self, nor any who used it with perseverance. The jaw may possibly be afterwards stiff for a time, and must be kept warm with flannel. The friction is as useful as the spirits; therefore, if the skin become sore, the friction may be continued with rum and oil. It is of no consequence, whether the tooth be whole or decayed. And who can grudge the loss of one day for quiet sleep at night?

EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late death of a gentleman in this county has pretty generally been attributed to his having taken the new invented gout-medicine; and, having heard that this is not the only melancholy instance of its fatal effects, I trust you will have no objection to a few enquiries being made through the medium of your valuable Magazine, as to the virtues, either real or pretended, of this medicine. It is said to be of a nature so powerful, as either to eradicate the disease in the space of a few hours, or in as short a time to terminate life.

If such, Sir, are really its effects, is it not of the greatest importance that every one should be guarded against making use of it at all, or at least of being duly apprized of its powers; and not be permitted to give implicit credit to the interested statement of its wonderful cures, which are detailed in newspapers, or on the covers of the bottles? I am willing to make due allowances for the prejudices of the faculty, which have usually attended the introduction of any new medicines, many of which have proved a blessing to mankind. On the other hand, quack-medicine exaggeration and puff are so nearly allied, that to believe in any cure effected by them, requires investigation before any credit is given to their statement; and I fully believe that most of these species of medicines, of which this may be one, are often of a nature so strong, as to bring the disorder to a crisis, and consequently too desperate for any medical man to risk his credit upon by making use of it. The best method of learning its effects would be, to ascertain the ingredients of which it is composed; and some of your chemical correspondents will, I hope, be at the trouble of analysing it, and favour you with the result of their experiments.

Derbyshire,
July 15, 1811.

A. L. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT seems somewhat surprising that there is not, at least in every county, some place for the accommodation of lunatics. In my travels a few months ago, among others, I found a poor woman, not many miles from Epping; with her son, an idiot, twenty-seven years of age, who does every thing like a beast, and who is swaddled up every night like a baby, to prevent what delicacy forbids me to name. The woman lives by washing, and has a poor, old, decrepit husband, with her idiotic son, to care for, with only three shillings a week, which is all they can afford from the parish. In Ireland, in almost every county, they are wisely beginning to have a place set apart for lunatics. I know but one inconvenience arising from confining idiots, which is, their being prevented from being an inducement to others to be thankful; for evidently one design of Providence so ordering matters, that one, here and there, is deprived of reason, is, that others may see and be thankful that they are not in the same condition. With good wishes, I am,

JAMES HALL.

Walthamstow, Dec. 13, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON SHAKESPEARE.

TIMON OF ATHENS.—Act 1. Scene 1.

ALL those which were his fellows but of late,

Some better than his value, on the moment
Follow his strides, his lobbies fill with tendance,

Rain sacrificial whisperings in his ear.

Dr. Warburton, in his very ingenious note on this passage, supposes "sacrificial whisperings" to mean personal calumnies, in allusion to the victims offered up to idols, but the scope of the observation is probably more general. Who that has had any experience of the world will not acknowledge the mortifying truth contained in the lines immediately following,

When Fortune, in her shift and change of mood,

Spurns down her late beloved, all his dependants,

Which laboured after him to the mountain's top,

Even on their hands and knees, let him slip down,

Not one accompanying his declining foot.

If his occasion were not virtuous
I should not urge it half so faithfully.

Act III. Scene 2.

"Virtuous"

"Virtuous for forcible, faithfully for fervently," says Dr. Warburton. But how is it possible to understand any author who uses one word for another with such unwarrantable license? The meaning doubtless is, if the purpose to which the money is to be applied were not laudable I should not urge my suit with such punctual fidelity.

And not to swell our spirit
He shall be executed presently.

Ibid, Scene 5.

"What this nonsense was intended to mean," says Dr. Warburton, "I do not know, but it is plain Shakespeare wrote, And now to swell your spirit." This nonsense, which is at least as intelligible as Dr. Warburton's sense, I think means "not to debase our mind with passion." The same senator had before said, "Do you dare our anger?"

"I'll example you with thievery.

The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction

Robs the vast sea. The moon's an arrant thief,

And her pale fire she snatches from the sun.

The sea's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves
The moon into salt tears."—*Act IV. Scene 3.*

Dr. Warburton changes, in the last line of this passage, moon into mounds, thus making what was only obscure absolutely incomprehensible. "The moon," says Dr. Johnson, "is supposed to be humid, and perhaps a source of humidity, but cannot be resolved by the surges of the sea." Yet moon he justly admits to be the true reading, as it is evident that a circulation of thievery is here described. The sun, moon, and sea, all rob and are robbed. That the moon was supposed by the poet to be both humid and a source of humidity is plain from a variety of passages, as in the *Midsummer's Night Dream*.

No night is now with hymn or carol blest,
Therefore the moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger washes all the air.

And in the *Winter's Tale*:

Nine changes of the watery star hath been
The shepherd's note since first, &c.

And in the tragedy of *Richard II.*

That I, being governed by the watery moon,
May send forth plenteous tears.

The liquid surge of the sea is merely a periphrasis for the sea itself, and the general idea contained in the passage in question, evidently is that the sea steals or derives those liquid treasures from the moon, of which it is in its turn robbed by

the sun. The sea's melting the moon into tears is, as Dr. Warburton has observed, a wonderful secret in philosophy, but it is a very easy operation in poetry. Mr. Steevens proposes, with a degree of misplaced confidence very unusual with him, to change *salt* into soft tears. And Mr. Tollet, a respectable critic, suggests the no less unfortunate alteration of *moon* into *main*, that is, main-land. And he exerts all his sagacity and learning to support this favourite conjecture, in a note proving only his total misconception of the passage, though he is undoubtedly right in his interpretation of the word *main*, as it occurs in Shakespeare.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

When Shakespeare condescended to the task of mere translation, it is not wonderful that the work produced should exhibit no indications of his transcendent genius. The fable is extravagant, the characters insipid, the language mean. If we are compelled, as indeed we are compelled by the external evidence, to allow this drama to be genuine, we ought not upon that account to feel less reluctance to consign it to the oblivion which it deserves, and from which the unrivalled fame of the author only could rescue it.

TITUS ANDRONICUS.

On this play it is superfluous to bestow many words. It contains not a single passage which deserves the labour of criticism. Mr. Tyrwhitt alone, of all the commentators upon Shakespeare, whose judgment deserves any regard, seems disposed to admit its authenticity, and that wholly upon the slight, though he styles it "the strong, authority of Francis Meres," who, in a book called *Palladis Tamia*, or the second part of *Wit's Commonwealth*, printed in London A.D. 1598, ascribes this among various other plays to Shakespeare. The same author attributes, also in the same publication, the comedy of "Love's Labour Won" to the great bard, a piece which has long since sunk into the gulph of oblivion, as *Titus Andronicus* would doubtless have likewise done had it not been absurdly included in the edition of Hemings and Condell, which has secured to it an existence marked only by critical contempt and reprobation. It is certainly possible that Shakespeare might have been employed in embellishing this execrable drama with a few touches of his pen, as Ravenscroft, who restored this play to the stage in the reign of Charles II.

has positively asserted; but to point them out would be a task of no small difficulty. The colour of the style and diction, the conduct, language, and sentiments, are radically different from those of the genuine plays of Shakespeare. There is, as Mr. Steevens has well observed, no vein of humour interwoven with the business of the drama, it offers no interesting situation, no natural character, it neither commands our attention nor moves our passions. The classical allusions in this play are far more numerous than in any of the acknowledged productions of the great poet; and the author has studiously avoided, contrary to the practice of Shakespeare, all dissyllable and trissyllable terminations. In fine, Titus Andronicus is mentioned with discredit in the induction to Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair," in 1614, as a tragedy that had then been exhibited twenty-five or thirty years, which carries its origin back to an earlier period than that at which Shakespeare is supposed to have commenced author, and it was never published with his name till after his death. The piece therefore ought to be expunged from all future editions of his works. It has been assigned, not without probability, to Christopher Marlowe. In Act II. Scene 1. of this play, we have these lines, and they are perhaps the best which can be found in this preposterous drama.

"She is a woman, therefore may be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore may be won."

It is remarkable that in the spurious play of Henry VI. Part I. we meet with the same lines a little varied.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore to be won.

Act V. Scene 4.

Possibly the same play-wright might be the fabricator of both these wretched and despicable performances.

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA.—Act I, Scene 1.

O that hand!

In whose comparison all whites are ink

Writing their own reproach; to whose soft seizure

The cygnet's down is harsh, and spirit of sense

Hard as the palm of ploughman.

The *spirit of sense* is an expression which again occurs Act III. Scene 3. "The eye, that most pure spirit of sense." The spirit of sense seems therefore the faculty of sense, or sensation in the abstract, which in comparison with the

soft seizure of Cressid's hand is said to be callous and insensible as the palm of ploughman. This is indeed extravagant absurdity, but then it must be remembered that the speaker is "mad in Cressid's love." Dr. Warburton for "spirit of sense" reads "spite of sense," but this is only changing poetical for unpoetical nonsense.

Now princes for the service I have done you,
The advantage of the time prompts me aloud
To call for recompence. Act III. Scene 3.

The service for which Calchas solicits a reward is plainly intimated to be his prediction of the approaching downfall of Troy, which he argues may be securely relied upon, as, from his fore-knowledge of this catastrophe, he had actually abandoned Troy, exposing himself, as he boasts,

From certain and possessed conveniences
To doubtful fortunes.

And notwithstanding Dr. Warburton's smart observation, "that Shakespeare would not draw his priest a knave in order to make him talk like a fool," it is not difficult to believe that Calchas would urge his claim upon the Greeks as founded in justice; the service performed, however, interested the motives being in itself of the highest importance; for when they were drooping under repeated disappointments, "when fresh kings were come to Troy, and when the hart Achilles kept thicket," he brought them an assurance, such as bore the marks of indubitable sincerity and certainty, that, if they had but resolution to persist, Troy must inevitably fall.

This play is written with great power of intellect and sagacity of observation, and it exhibits many splendid and beautiful passages; but the general impression is not pleasing, and the skill and humour with which some of the characters are delineated do not sufficiently compensate for the disgust produced by the grossness of their vices.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through your extensively circulated Miscellany, to enquire whether there is any easy and effectual means of expelling or removing the large black beetles which infest houses and out-buildings. These insects are described in Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia, under the article "Blatta," and the author states,

states, that the fumes of burning charcoal are said to be employed with success in destroying them. This remedy is not an easy one in practice, nor likely to be efficacious, considering the sort of crevices in floors, &c. wherein the animals bide themselves. Perhaps, amongst your numerous correspondents, some one may, from experience, be able to point out a better method of driving them out of buildings.

J. SMITH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING often been struck with the superior melody of some prose compositions in comparison with others, and desirous of being enabled to account for this difference more fully, I have read with much pleasure several papers in your valuable Miscellany tending to throw light upon the subject, especially from Mr. Thelwall. I should feel myself much obliged to that respectable correspondent, or to any other literary gentleman, for still further communications on the melody of prosaic composition. Your Magazine, I presume, would not be thought an improper medium. I have never had an opportunity of seeing Steele's "Prosodia Rationalis." Are there any other books upon the subject worth attention? Probably it will not be going out of the way to refer to such authors as are most remarkable for melody of style.

Is there a correct edition of the Greek Testament printed without alphabetical abbreviations?

Leeds.

W. ELLERBY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT the Lord Chamberlain has some controuling power over the public play-houses is well known, but what that power is I am ignorant, excepting that he has, I believe, the means of preventing pieces being performed which he may judge dangerous to the state. I wish to be informed whether or not he can interfere to prevent immoral pieces being acted? also whether he can take away, or suspend, the licences in consequence of idle and disorderly persons of both sexes being suffered to infest the avenues to the different parts of the houses?

Answers to the above enquiries will much oblige

A CONSTANT READER,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY inventor is a benefactor to the public, in proportion to the utility of his invention.

Therefore the government founded an office for the encouragement of inventions, called the Patent Office; but it has so far declined from its original plan, that several societies have established themselves to supply its place, which certainly reflects very great honour on the respectable persons who compose these societies, for they have generously undertaken what seems to be the duty of the public, the insurance of the advantage arising from inventions to the inventors, who otherwise would have no alternative but giving it to the public gratis, or confining it a secret, of no use to the world or to themselves, unless they happen to be in situations which render the practice of their inventions eligible.

The objects of the before-mentioned societies are,

1st. To prevent the public from incurring any expence in obtaining the free use and advantage arising from new inventions.

2nd. To reward inventors; and to proportion the premiums to the merit of the inventions.

Therefore, I propose:

1st. That all descriptions and drawings received by the societies (if approved) be published in periodical works.

2nd. That after time and experience has proved the merits of the several inventions, a premium according to the judgments of the societies be granted to each.

By these plain rules, will the foregoing objects be obtained, for the public will be at liberty to use any invention given in the societies' periodical publications; and any person will have a plain and easy mode of presenting his invention to the public, with a certainty of obtaining as much honour and profit for it as it is worth; for if the societies find, after some years, that it proves of much greater utility than was at first apprehended, they would grant a second premium, according to the rule of proportioning premiums to merit.

Note.—Many useful inventions are, perhaps, lost from the inventors not having time or abilities to prove them; but by the above method, this advantage will be entirely removed.

J. C. B.

Bridgwater.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.
 THE WRITER'S REASONS for not EATING
 ANIMAL FOOD or any thing that has had
 LIFE.

I.
BECAUSE being Mortal himself, and holding his Life on the same uncertain and precarious tenure as all other sensitive Beings, he does not feel himself justified by any supposed superiority or inequality of condition, in destroying the vital enjoyment of any other Mortal, except in the necessary defence of his own Life.

II.
 Because the desire of life is so paramount, and so affectingly cherished in all sensitive Beings, that he cannot reconcile it to his feelings to destroy, or become a voluntary party in the destruction of any living Creature, however much in his power, or apparently insignificant.

III.
 Because he feels an utter and unconquerable Repugnance against receiving into his stomach the Flesh or Juices of deceased animal organization.

IV.
 Because he feels the same Abhorrence against devouring Flesh in general, that he hears carnivorous men express against eating Human Flesh, or the flesh of dogs, cats, horses, or other animals, which in some countries it is not customary for carnivorous men to devour.

V.
 Because Nature appears to have made a superabundant provision for the Nourishment of Animals in the saccharine matter of Roots and Fruits; in the farinaceous matter of Grain, Seed, and Pulse, and in the oleaginous matter of the Stalks, Leaves, and Pericarps, of numerous Vegetables.

VI.
 Because the Destruction of the mechanical organization of Vegetables inflicts no sensitive Suffering, nor violates any moral Feeling; while Vegetables serve to sustain his Health, Strength, and Spirits, above those of most carnivorous men.

VII.
 Because during thirty years of rigid Abstinence from the flesh and juices of deceased sensitive Beings, he finds that he has not suffered a day's serious Illness; that his animal Strength and Vigour have been equal, or superior to that of other men; and that his Mind has been fully equal to numerous Shocks, which it has had to encounter from malice, envy,

and various acts of turpitude in his fellow-men.*

VIII.
 Because observing that carnivorous propensities among Animals, are accompanied by a total want of sympathetic Feelings, and humane Sentiments, as in the hyæna, the tyger, the vulture, the eagle, the crocodile, and the shark; he conceives that the practices of those carnivorous tyrants afford no worthy example for the imitation or justification of rational, reflecting, and conscientious, Beings.

IX.
 Because he observes that carnivorous Men, unrestrained by Reflection or Sentiment, even refine on the cruel practices of the most savage animals; and apply their resources of mind and art to prolong the Miseries of the Victims of their appetites, skinning, roasting, and boiling, Animals alive, and torturing them without reservation or remorse, if they thereby add to the Variety or the Delicacy of their carnivorous Gluttony.

X.
 Because the natural Sentiments and Sympathies of human Beings, in regard to the Killing of other Animals, are generally so averse from the practice, that few men or women could devour the animals which they might be obliged themselves to kill; yet they forget, or affect to forget, the living endearments or dying sufferings of the creature, while they are wantoning over his remains.

XI.
 Because the human Stomach appears to be naturally so averse from receiving the remains of Animals, that few could partake of them if they were not disguised and flavoured by culinary Preparation; yet rational creatures ought to

* The Author at twelve years old, when a school-boy at Chiswick, abstained from eating animal food from a cause which it is said led Dr. Franklin to resume the practice! He saw a fish opened which had small fish within it, recently devoured; and when that fish was afterwards brought to table, he was forcibly struck with the idea of eating the very animal, which but yesterday had been devouring others. The practice of the fish was, he felt, that of a creature without reason or humanity, and no justification to him for doing what he thought wrong. His appetite also revolted at the idea of eating part of a creature so lately and so palpably enjoying itself in its own element. He therefore excused himself, and has to this time persevered in rigid abstinence.

feel that the prepared substances are not the less what they truly are, and that no disguise of food, in itself loathsome, ought to delude the unsophisticated perceptions of a considerate mind.

XII.

Because the forty-seven Millions of acres in England and Wales would maintain in abundance as many human Inhabitants, if they lived wholly on grain, fruits and vegetables; but they sustain only twelve millions scantily, while animal Food is made the Basis of human Subsistence.

XIII.

Because Animals do not present or contain the substance of food in mass, like Vegetables; every part of their Economy being subservient to their mere existence, and their entire frames being solely composed of Blood necessary for Life, of Bones for Strength, of Muscles for Motion, and of Nerves for Sensation.

XIV.

Because the practice of killing and devouring Animals can be justified by no moral Plea, by no physical Benefit, nor by any allegation of Necessity, in Countries where there is Abundance of vegetable food; and where the arts of Gardening and Husbandry are favoured by social protection, and by the genial character of the Soil and Climate.

XV.

Because whenever the number and hostility of predatory Land Animals might so tend to prevent the cultivation of vegetable food, as to render it necessary to destroy, and perhaps to eat, them, there could in that case exist no necessity for destroying the animated existences of the distinct Elements of Air and Water; and, as in most civilized countries, there exists no land animals besides those which are purposely bred for Slaughter or Luxury, of course the destruction of Animals, Birds, and Fish, in such countries must be ascribed either to unthinking wantonness or carnivorous gluttony.

XVI.

Because the Stomachs of loco-motive Beings, appears to have been provided for the purpose of conveying about with the moving animal, nutritive Substances, analogous in effect to the Soil in which are fixed the roots of plants, and consequently nothing ought to be introduced into the stomach for Digestion and for Absorption by the Lacteals, or Roots of the Animal System, but the natural bases of simple Nutrition, as the saccharine, the

oleaginous, and the farinaceous matter of the Vegetable Kingdom.

COMMON SENSE.

July 27, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Christianus, (vol. xxi. p. 518) seems ignorant of the rules of biographic writing, when he complains, in the Life of a philosopher, about a passage which extenuates infidelity. By whatever opinions a given individual was influenced, from the point of view which those opinions indicate, his conduct should be surveyed. The biographer ought to climb upon the same standing, and to take the same regard of men and things and thoughts, which the departed spirit took: else the connecting principle of its actions, the nerve whence its various efforts were directed with consistency, would escape notice; its behaviour in the flesh would appear to want the beauty of naturalness and congruity.

In a Life of Dr. Doddridge, orthodox credulity must be extenuated, in order to obtain for the hero the complacency and interest of the reader. In a Life of the Abbé Barruel, the dangers of infidelity must be sedulously enumerated, in order to account and apologize for the hell-bound-hearted mangling fury, with which his christian zeal barks and backbites. But, in a Life of Fransham, such common places would have been utterly misapplied. And surely it must have sounded harsh and censorious, to relate his more than equitable hostility against the established superstitions, without also recalling to recollection those predisposing causes of it, which are to be found in the literature of the age of Hume, and in the tone adopted by sovereigns that are no more.

Christianus proceeds to censure a phrase, in which it is said, that "the literature of infidelity was thought to diminish the certainty and the authority of theologians, and thus their asperities and persecutions." This is a mere truism. If Conyers Middleton be impressed by any argument of Bayle, against the early miracles, his certainty is thereby diminished. If the public be impressed by this argument, they must think less highly of the authority of those who vindicate such miracles. The less certain Middleton becomes, the less of positiveness and asperity will probably appear in his assertions. And the less authority the people

people concede to theologians, the less can persecution be practicable through their influence. If, therefore, the literature of philosophy has any effect at all; if it acts on one priest in a myriad, or on ten laymen in a thousand, it cannot but have these effects. The proposition arraigned may indeed be empty and tautologous, but it is irrefragable.

A peroration follows, in which Christianus confidently appeals to the New Testament to decide, whether a zeal for Christianity, as there represented, would promote a spirit of persecution, or not. He declares himself to be an enemy of persecution. So was John Fransham. But Fransham did not think that any sincere Christian could consistently be the enemy of persecution; seeing that the Christian church is commanded to punish heresy and apostacy with death, and with death by fire, in the following passages. Hebrews x, 28, and 29. He that despised Moses' law, died without mercy under two or three witnesses: of how much sorer punishment shall he be thought worthy, who hath trodden under foot the son of God? John xv. 6. If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch, and is withered; and men gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned.—Out of these texts, Fransham would observe, grew the cruel punishment of heresy by the faggot; and, as the practice was copied from the catholic by the calvinist, it was not the reformation, but the progress of scepticism, in Europe which had humanized the magistrate. Christianus can perhaps becomingly expound these passages; they aroused the abhorrent indignation of Fransham; they puzzle his biographer.

Christianus next examines the phrase in which it is observed, that "perhaps the literature of infidelity was thought to inculcate the natural and expedient doctrine of the military and literary classes; inasmuch as it unlocks the chambers of pleasure, banishes the fear of death, bestows frankness and moral courage, strengthens the vigour, and enlarges the dominion of intellect."

There was no occasion for a *perhaps* in this sentence; two great statesmen, Frederic II. of Prussia, and Montesquieu, having so thought, and having recorded this to be their opinion. In great part it must be the opinion of Christianus himself, who in his first column observes, that, the literature of infidelity not having been frowned down at the court of Charles II. this consequence resulted, that it was the

most debauched and profligate of ^{any} court recorded in the British annals. What is this but saying in other words: it unlocks the chambers of pleasure?

And in his second column, Christianus complains, that the literature of infidelity undermines the fear of posthumous retribution. Now why does the savage man every where meet death so calmly, and the Christian with such prominent timidity; but because the apprehension of judgment to come, habitually forms a chief part of the prospect contemplated by the civilized man, and thus augments his alarm. Is not this again allowing in other words: it much banishes the fear of death? These are not advantages, but facts; still in the facts, which these clauses imply, we are agreed.

And now is it not also true, that these facts, these properties, these qualities, adapt the literature of infidelity for the military order. Can thirty thousand chaste wives be embarked with every thirty thousand soldiers forwarded to Portugal? Unless every man has his companion, can promiscuous intercourse be prevented? Does not Christianity expressly declare against all extra-matrimonial gratification? Does it not threaten to all such violators of chastity, (1 Corinthians vi, 9 and 10,) a perpetual hopeless exclusion from future bliss? Is the spirit and obedience of the military order compatible with their attention to such denunciations?

That courage, as well as lust, may not be indulged, is (Matthew v. 39,) equally

* Not so: the court of Charles II. gave a pernicious fashion to adultery; but the court of James I. was yet more profligate, for it also gave a fashion to missexual intercourse. It was matter of competition among the nobility of King James I. to transfer a *cinædus* to the king. Now, as James I. was a pious and christian, though somewhat credulous, prince, who not only received the dæmonic miracles, but the connected doctrine of witchcraft; it is evident, that to the personal character of the sovereign, and not to the quality of the opinions sanctioned by him, is to be ascribed the corruption of the court.

There is no necessary, but there is a literary, connexion between libertinism and infidelity: the antichristian philosophers might have taught austerly, but they have not done so: Bayle and Voltaire, Hume and Gibbon, Wieland and Goethe, are loose writers. And it is this which renders the literature of infidelity an inexpedient doctrine for the married and feminine classes of society. Every thing in its place, but a place for every thing.

clear. And this command was so operative on the early Christians, that the word *poltroon* derives (*pollice truncato*) from a practice of cutting off the thumb to avoid military service, of which St. Mark, according to Jerom, set the example. Pagan historians abound with the observation, that the new cares about a future state diminished the courage of the legions; and Macchiavelli still thought this remark so well founded, that he anticipated for the first nation which should throw off christianity, the conquest of Europe; a prophecy which the French revolution realized. Montesquieu agrees with Macchiavelli herein, and in his *Décadence* (c. xxii.) says, *une bigoterie universelle abattit les courages*. He instances the Christian general Philippicus, who, on the point of giving battle, burst into tears, because of the number of innocent persons then about to be murdered.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SHORT time since the following Greek proverb struck my attention:

Οὐ πᾶς ὁ κἀθων μύκλας ἔχει.

Not every ass has black streaks on his shoulders.

The Greeks (as well as the English) are notable for the quaintness of their saws; but in the present instance they seem to have taken for an example, to shew that no general rule is without an exception, one to which there is absolutely no exception. Did any of your readers ever see an ass that had not the black streaks on his shoulders?

C. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH it is not in my power to assign your correspondent S. T. the real cause of the peculiar pronunciation of Latin at Winchester school; yet I cannot help observing, that with much greater reason he might have asked why the Latin language is *anglicised* (if I may so express myself) in every other seminary and university throughout the United Kingdom, nay, even in our senate, at the bar, and on the stage? To the Italians, (it is my opinion, and with humility I advance it,) if to any nation, we ought to look for the proper orthoepy of a language which was that of their forefathers; and among them it will be found, that not only the broad *a* is used in the pronunciation of Latin, but that they sound the *i* in the same lan-

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guage like our *e*, and the *e* itself like to our *a*: moreover in no other country than our's are those letters sounded as in England, and surely we have not the boldness to assert that in this particular we alone are right and the rest of the world wrong. For my own part, I think, that with as much justice we might *anglicise* French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and other living languages, were it not that we should render ourselves unintelligible to the people whose languages those are.

Requesting that you will give this letter a place in your valuable miscellany, I shall conclude, first intreating however, that Mr. S. T. or any of your correspondents will favor us with some probable reason for the adoption and continuance of a mode of pronouncing the Latin and Greek languages, which in every part of Europe, except Great Britain, is considered as both barbarous and ridiculous.

IGNATIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME of the correspondents of your valuable Magazine, may possibly inform me of the shade of difference between *étoit* and *fut*, from the French auxiliary verb *être*; also between the tenses *donnoit* and *donna*, from the verb *donner*; and *faisoit* and *fit*, from the verb *faire*, &c.; and upon what occasion they are ordered to be used.

Feb. 16, 1811.

AN ENQUIRER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been frequently and well observed that, every gentleman should possess a general knowledge of the laws of his country. Blackstone has dwelt with much force and elegance upon the necessity of it, and his Commentaries are a standard book in every library, professional or miscellaneous. Having some landed, or, as it is called real, property of my own, I have bestowed particular attention upon his second volume, which treats upon the subject, and thence the difficulty on my mind which I am now to state. *Cestui que Trust*, he says, is one who holds an estate for the use of another; and *Cestui que Use*, is he for whose use the estate is holden. With these definitions fixed in my memory, I have lately had occasion to attend a long discussion in the Court of Chancery, which so confounded me, that I felt myself deeper and deeper in confusion, as the arguments proceeded; for all the learned

Q

gentlemen

gentlemen declaimed with fluency concerning the *Cestui que Trust*, in a sense which turned the tables on my understanding. To my astonishment, the presiding judge in that court, adopted their sense of the term, and spake of the *Cestui que Trust*, as of the person entitled to the use and profits of the land. I need scarcely add that this reversal of my preconceived ideas throw me quite out of the train of argument; and I should be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents, who would inform me how the term *Cestui que Trust* came to be used, in our courts of law, in a sense directly opposed to that annexed to it by Blackstone: also by Giles Jacob, in his Law Dictionary; a work of much general, as well as legal, information, which no library should be without.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

"L'HISTOIRE des Imaginations Extravagantes de Monsr. Oufle. 12mo. Amstm. 1710," is a satire on the belief in magic spectres, &c. and on the superstitious practices founded thereon. It is full of amusing notes, quoting the books from which the supposed Mr. Oufle drew his mass of absurd notions and experiments.

I think there is an English translation. St. Newington, May 6. 1811. D. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TO THOMAS TAYLOR, ESQ. of WALWORTH.

SIR,

I HAVE read with attention your reply to my remarks on your "Elements of the True Arithmetic of Infinites," and, in answer to your letter, I beg leave to trouble you with the following observations:

Your reply begins with noticing the animadversions which I made on your fourth postulate, or rather definition, and I perceive that at first you seem more than half willing to concede that that definition is erroneous, but that afterwards, either from the disadvantage which you would, in consequence of such concession, labour under in your arguments to support your "true arithmetic," or from a certain consciousness of the awkward appearance it would have to be obliged to concede to your opponent in the very outset, you determine, after fluctuating in your opinion through half a page, to agree with the modern mathematicians, "that multiplied by 2 is the same thing

as adding 6 to itself twice." Now really, Mr. Taylor, if you will resolutely persist in maintaining this absurdity, it will be totally unnecessary on my part to use any arguments to persuade you to relinquish this your favourite tenet: I cannot however refrain from asking you how much 6 added to itself once will produce? Should your answer to this question be 6, then I must leave you to reconcile this contradiction—how a number when added to itself, produces no increase! and if your answer be 12,—then I must be content to leave you in the full possession of your opinion that twice 6 is 18!! While on this point you say, "Perhaps, Sir, you may be of opinion, that a^2 for instance, is not the second power of a ." No, Mr. Taylor, I maintain that a^2 is the second power of a , because the small figure 2 at the head of the letter is the index of the power; but I deny that the second power of a or a^2 is the product which arises from multiplying a twice by itself, since a multiplied once by itself, or $a \times a$ gives a^2 . I should rather say that the second power of a is a multiplied twice into unity or 1. I cannot help remarking here, sir, that it is a curious circumstance that, while exerting your efforts to destroy the edifice which has been erected by modern mathematicians, you should have stolen a rotten brick from that edifice, and have laid this brick as the basis of your own more firm and durable superstructure.

Having thus dispensed with the first part of your reply, I have to thank you for your correction of two supposed errors in the press, and to express my surprise at the manner in which you have evaded the point at issue with respect to the position of the subtrahend. I did not maintain, sir, that from a difference of position in the subtrahend a remainder would result differing in value, but I contended, as I still contend, that, by this change of position, you would no longer obtain a remainder consisting of a repetition of the binomial $1-1$, or composed of an infinite series of your favourite infinitesimals; and it will be manifest to every one who will attend to your first proposition that unless you obtain such a series you fail in your object, and that your whole system becomes a "baseless fabric, leaving not a wreck behind."

You proceed by saying "why you exult so much at my having by a very obvious deduction, shewn the truth of my method of finding the last term of an infinite series, I cannot conceive." Not conceive, Sir! why I thought I had stated sufficient

sufficient cause for exultation; allow me to repeat that cause. You had exulted in your preface that your discovery “afforded a splendid instance of the absurdity which may attend reasoning by induction from parts to wholes, or from wholes to parts, when the wholes are themselves infinite,” and yet so early as in your third proposition I found you “*Reasoning by induction from parts to wholes, when the wholes are themselves infinite;*” now surely, Sir, it was allowable to stop here to exult at your sudden and open violation of your own precept, particularly as you have omitted no opportunity in your “*True Arithmetic,*” not only to *exult* at what you are pleased to call the errors of *modern mathematicians*, but also to speak of those mathematicians themselves in a manner neither respectful nor decorous, and in terms which generally imply a certain bloated self-sufficiency, (not to say insufferable arrogance) which is rarely found to be the concomitant of science and knowledge.

You go on by accusing me of an “unpardonable omission” in not even mentioning your eighth proposition; permit me therefore, Sir, in my own justification, frankly to state to you the causes for that omission. Having pointed out, most clearly as I conceived, as many errors, absurdities, and contradictions of your postulates and leading propositions as appeared to me abundantly sufficient to convince any *unprejudiced mind* of the falsehood of your “*True Arithmetic,*” I did not think it necessary, neither did I wish, to follow you through the whole work, minutely stating every blunder and absurdity; every inflated proposition and empty demonstration; or every insignificant sneer and pointless sarcasm at the *modern mathematicians*. Nor did I think, Sir, it would be candid, generous, or even manly, after having, as I conceived, vanquished the enemy, to pursue him to death; to allow him *no quarter*; or to exhibit him in all the *cruel pomp and slow parade of a Roman triumph*. No, Sir, conceiving that in my attack I had broken through the *front line* of the enemy; disconcerted his whole army; and entirely frustrated his designs, I wished rather to imitate the conduct of a British hero, and to desist from the warfare the moment I persuaded myself its object was accomplished. You however, having rallied your forces, in the language of defiance now dare me to the battle. As I am fully prepared for action I accept your

challenge, and will immediately attack your *army of Invincibles*, headed as it is by that unconquerable general your eighth proposition. Now then, Sir, laying aside all figure of speech, let me request you once more to read attentively the enunciation of this famous proposition—for which purpose, and that I may the better animadvert upon it, allow me to put it down in your own words. “In every series of terms in arithmetical or geometrical progression, or in any progression in which the terms mutually exceed each other, the last term is equal to the first term, added to the second term diminished by the first, added to the third term diminished by the second, added to the fourth term diminished by the third, and so on. And if the number of terms be infinite the last term is equal to the series multiplied by $1-1$.” Now, Sir, when you have duly considered this enunciation, let me ask you whether it means any thing more or less than this:—*If from any series of terms all the terms except the last be taken away, the last term only will remain*; say, Mr. Taylor, does your boasted proposition amount to any thing else than this *truism*. No, Sir, to use your own expression, I will *defy* you to prove that it does. Yet this glorious truth! this important proposition is followed by what you are pleased to dignify by the appellation of a *demonstration*, and which consists in nothing more than putting down a series of letters with the sign $+$ or *plus* before them, and the same series of letters *except the last* with the sign $-$ or *minus*, and then shewing that since the positive and negative terms destroy each other, the last term or letter will be left alone: thus confirming my statement as to the *purport of your proposition*. The latter part of this your proposition however I deny, namely, that “If the number of terms be infinite the last term is equal to the series multiplied by $1-1$.” For if the series $a+b+c+d+e$, &c. be multiplied by $1-1$, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} a+b+c+d+e, \&c. \\ 1-1 \\ \hline a+b+c+d+e, \&c. \\ -a-b-c-d-e, \&c. \\ \hline \end{array}$$

it is manifest that every positive term will have its corresponding negative one, and that this must necessarily be the case whatever be the number of terms in the series; and consequently since all the terms in the *upper line* of the product are

respectively destroyed by those in the lower, there can be no resulting term or letter.

You continue your reply by accusing me of a "still more unpardonable omission" than that of this splendid and famous eighth proposition, for you say that "Having granted that the number of terms in an infinite series cannot be

greater than $\frac{1}{1-1}$, and also that my method

in proposition 3 of obtaining the last term of an infinite series is just, you have wholly neglected to notice the necessary consequence of this concession, which is the complete subversion of the leading propositions of Dr. Wallis's Arithmetic of Infinites, as I have abundantly shewn in the treatise under discussion. Thus in the infinite series $0+1+2+3+4$, &c. the last or greatest term is $0+1+1+1+1$, &c. and the number of terms is $1+1+1+1+1$, &c." Now all this, Mr. Taylor, I readily grant, but I nevertheless deny your conclusion, namely, that "The last term multiplied by the number of terms produces the sum of the series."—Nay I assert that the conclusion drawn from your own principles is precisely that of Dr. Wallis, which is, that "In the arithmetical series $0+1+2+3+4$, &c. if the last term be multiplied into the number of terms, the product will be double the sum of all the series." In proof of this assertion I must beg of you to attend to the following multiplication.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0+1+1+1+1, \text{ \&c.} \\
 1+1+1+1+1, \text{ \&c.} \\
 \hline
 0+1+1+1+1 \\
 \quad 0+1+1+1+1 \\
 \quad \quad 0+1+1+1+1 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 0+1+1+1+1 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 0+1+1+1+1 \\
 \hline
 0+1+2+3+4+4+3+2+1
 \end{array}$$

You must wilfully blind your eyes, Mr. Taylor, not to see in this product the truth of Dr. Wallis's conclusion and the fallacy of your own. For you cannot fail to perceive that this product consists of double the natural series $0+1+2+3+4$, that is to say double the series of which your multiplicand $0+1+1+1+1$, &c. is the last term, and your multiplier $1+1+1+1+1$, &c. the number of terms. If you are startled at this conclusion, let me advise you, Sir, to multiply six terms by six; seven by seven; eight by eight; and so on as far as you please. You will find the results respectively $0+1+2+3+4+5+5+4+3+2+1$;— $0+1+2+3+4+5+6+6+5+4+3+2+1$;—

$0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+7+6+5+4+3+2+1$;—that is to say, you will find each product to be double the sum of the series, agreeably to the conclusion of Dr. Wallis. Now, Sir, whatever number of terms n there may be in your multiplicand, since you must have the same number of terms n in your multiplier, you will obtain a series of this form $0+1+2+3+4, \dots$ to $n+n+n-1+n-2+n-3, \dots$ &c. to 1;—therefore, reasoning by the method of Induction which you have employed in the demonstration of your 3d proposition, and which you have defended in your reply to my letter, when n the number of terms is infinite you will still obtain for the product double the sum of the infinite series $0+1+2+3+4$, &c. And now, Sir, I think you must feel yourself vanquished with your own weapons. What think you now of the glorious discovery to which you lay such strong and frequent claims? Think you not, Sir, that I had other reasons for omitting to notice this discovery than a "conviction of its truth"? And am I not warranted, Sir, after such a display of error and imbecility, to adopt your own words in the corollary to your 5th prop. changing only Dr. Wallis for Mr. Taylor, which will then stand thus, "Hence, as the whole of the Arithmetic of Infinites of Mr. Taylor is founded on the above false proposition, no part of that arithmetic is to be considered as demonstrative; and such conclusions in it as may happen to be true are not legitimately deduced."

In the conclusion of your reply you inform me in what manner you obtained the remainder $1-1$ in subtracting $1+1$ from 2; and you ask, "Is not the subtraction actually made?" I answer, if it be, what then becomes of your proposition? For if the actual subtraction of 1 from 1 gives $1-1$ how is it, Mr. Taylor, that "numbers connected together by a negative sign are different from the same numbers when actually subtracted and expressed by one number?"

I think, Sir, I have now noticed every article in your reply, and though I cannot flatter myself with the hope that in these observations I have used any arguments that will appear convincing to the man who maintains that 6 multiplied by 2 is the same thing as adding 6 twice to itself;—that $1+1$ is not equal to 2; that

$1-1$ is not equal to 0;—that $\frac{0+1}{1-1}$ is less than $\frac{1}{1-1}$;—that an infinite series with a

cipher

cipher prefixed is infinitely less than the same series without the cipher;—that

$$\frac{1}{1-1} - \frac{1}{1-1} = 1; \text{—that } 2+1 \text{ is not the}$$

same as $1+2$;—that $4-3$ is greater than

$$3-2; \text{—that } \frac{1-1}{2-1-1} \text{ is equal to } \frac{1}{3}; \text{ that}$$

the series $1+3+5+7$, &c. is to the series $1+2+3+4$, &c. as $1+1$ to 1 , but not as 2 to 1 ; though, I say, I cannot for one moment suppose that any thing which I can have said can convince such a man; yet I trust I have succeeded in my object, which was not so much to convince you as to satisfy others, that the mathematical sciences do not abound in those foolish conceits, glaring absurdities, quirks, quibbles, and paradoxes, which are every where to be met with in your “True Arithmetic,” and which are delivered with such a parade of ostentation; with such airs of self-importance; and with such marked contempt of all modern mathematicians, even Newton and Wallis not excepted, as might lead those who are unacquainted with these sciences, to form the most unfavourable conclusion, not only respecting the evidence of their principles, but also respecting their nature and tendency. Such, Sir, was my object, and this object I flatter myself I have accomplished.

I know not whether you will consider these observations *worthy of notice*; be this as it may, I feel thoroughly assured, that however much I may have failed in convincing you of the fallacy and absurdity of your “True Arithmetic,” I have fully satisfied others on this point. I shall therefore have little inclination to resume the subject; for conceiving that I have fairly beaten and vanquished you with your own weapons; broken your rusty sword; captured your general; and dispersed your army; I feel no anxiety as to any efforts which you may hereafter be able to make. Should you, therefore, once more rally your forces, I shall most probably leave you in quiet possession of the small portion of territory which you now occupy, and shall content myself with smiling at the puny efforts which you may make to destroy the validity, beauty, and accuracy of the mathematical sciences, defended as those sciences are by truth, reason, and argument.

That you may not think, Sir, that I have looked no further into your book than the 8th proposition, allow me to conclude my observations with the fol-

lowing extracts. At page 26 is the following *intelligible* remark, “For infinite collected number can no otherwise subsist than casually, or according to the infinite in power, of which mode of subsistence these expressions are obvious images.” At prop. 21 it is asserted, that

“The difference between $\frac{1}{1-1}$ and $1+1+1+1$, &c. is 1 ,” though at prop.

2 it is said that $\frac{1}{1-1}$ is equal to $1+1+1+1$, &c.—Prop. 22, is “To repre-

sent the difference between $\frac{1}{2-1}$ and 1 , in infinite series of whole numbers.” To this prop. is added the following curious corollary, “In like manner the difference

between $\frac{1}{3-1}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ between $\frac{1}{4-1}$ and

$\frac{1}{3}$, and so on, may be shewn in infinite

series of whole numbers: and thus as *Plato says of justice in a republic, and in the human soul we shall evidently see, as it were, in large what is not so obvious in small letters.*” I know not, Sir, what affinity there is between “Justice in a

Republic” and the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$; or between

the “Human Soul” and the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$; and I really cannot help thinking that

your illustration would have been much more readily comprehended, at least by your *English* readers, if you had said that a *surloin of beef* may be more evidently seen while *whole* than when *distributed*.

As, in your reply, you defied me to prove that the last term of an infinite series multiplied by the number of terms was not equal to the sum of the series, so, Sir, I cannot finish these observations without defying you to prove an *assertion* contained in the second corollary to your eleventh proposition, which is thus expressed: “Hence, also, the assertion of modern mathematicians, that the sum of any number of terms of the arithmetical series of odd numbers, $1, 3, 5, 7, 9$, &c. is equal to the square of that number is *false*.” Now, Mr. Taylor, if you can point out that number of terms to which, if the series $1, 3, 5, 7, 9$, &c. be carried, the sum obtained by adding together all the terms of the said series, shall not be equal to the square of the said number of terms, *I will concede to you every thing which*

which you have asserted throughout your whole treatise of the "*Elements of the True Arithmetic Infinities*." I think, Sir, it is hardly possible for you either to misunderstand the nature of this challenge, or to refuse accepting it. That you may not however have even the shadow of a pretence for quibble or evasion, I will, if possible, express myself still more explicitly; I call upon you, Sir, to name that number of terms to which the above series must be carried, so that the square of the said number shall not be equal to that which is obtained by collecting into one sum, all the terms of the said series; for instance, if you say that 20 is the number of terms to which the said series must be carried, then I call upon you to prove that the square of 20, or 400, is not equal to the number obtained by adding the first 20 terms of the series into one sum. If you say that 30 is the number of terms to which the said series must be carried, then I call upon you to prove that the square of 30, or 900, is not equal to the number obtained by adding into one sum, the first 30 terms of the said series; and in like manner for any other number which you may think proper to name as that to which if the series be extended, its square will not be equal to the terms of the said series, collected into one sum. I call upon you to do this, Sir, for the honour of your character as a mathematician, for the reputation of your "*Elements of the True Arithmetic of Infinities*;" and for the justification of your frequent assertions of the errors and absurdities of modern mathematicians. But unless you can make good this call; unless you can fix, specify, and assign some number to which if the said series 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c. be carried, the square of that number shall not be equal to the aggregate of the terms of the said series; then, Sir, I shall fearlessly tell you, that in the above corollary you will stand self-convicted of having made a false assertion; that the conclusions of modern mathematicians stand unimpeached; and that you have evinced an ignorance of your subject, and an incapability of establishing your doctrine, which would be unpardonable in any one, but which are insufferable in him who vaunts himself on his superior accuracy, who boasts himself the vindicator of the very "*scientific accuracy of the ancients*," and who has set himself up, uncalled for, as the public censor of modern mathematicians, and as the corrector of the blunders of Wallis and Newton.

With the most profound respect for your abilities, but with the deepest regret that these abilities should have been exerted to the detriment of the mathematical sciences, I have the honour to be,
W. SAINT.

Norwich, June 10, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your correspondents, who would inform me the best method of taking the honey from the common basket hives, without destroying the bees; the hives having no glasses to them.

Your constant reader,

Lombard-street, Jan. 4, 1811. W.K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent D. (vol. 31, page 225.) will find in the first volume of your work, page 6, a satisfactory answer, by the late Gilbert Wakefield, to his enquiry respecting the author of the ode beginning

"Qualis per nemorum nigra silentia."
April 22, 1811. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As novelty has its charms, permit me to point out one which may be brought forward to the literary world with utility. It is by giving the public, in your magazine, communication of the marginal manuscript notes which are to be found in most of our public libraries.

I was lead to this thought by having in my possession a work intimately connected at the time of its publication with the maritime strength of this nation. The book, it appears, was sent by a person in power, to one well versed in the subject, who returned it with a letter written on the first blank page, and numerous marginal notes. As the subject was only temporary, my book is of no value. This, however, is not the case with works on history and sciences.

What I would propose is, to print the manuscript notes with references to the page where they occur, noticing the edition, and giving the first word of the text to which they allude, and, if possible, the name of the writer. Though I think we would act wisely to pay more attention to what is said than to who says.

EXTRACT FROM GRAY'S LIFE.

"But the favourite study of Gray, for the last two years of his life, was natural history;

history; which he rather resumed than began, as he had acquired some knowledge of botany in early life, while he was under the tuition of his uncle Antrobus. He wrote copious *marginal notes* to the works of Linnæus, and other writers, in the three kingdoms of nature."

What are become of them?

June, 1811.

OBSERVATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE public are indebted to your correspondent A. B. E. for his very just censure of the abominable practice of introducing oaths and other profaneness on the stage. It was not so in Mr. Garrick's time; to the best of my recollection, an oath was then never heard. That the understrappers on the present stage, should not only be ready to adopt the oaths and profaneness of those who write the miserable productions of the present day, but should also give their own additions of the same kind, is not to be wondered at in men of such a stamp; but that a Mr. Bannister or a Mr. Lewis, men of the most respectable private characters, should permit such writers to put such words in their mouths, has always appeared to me surprising. That Mr. Bannister knows better, we know, from his own production in the last winter; I can witness that at Freemason's Hall nothing was introduced which could offend. Mr. Bannister may, and I hope will, refuse to take a part in any new performance, where such a gross violation of common decency, to give it no other name, is attempted to be put into his mouth. By so doing he will receive addition to that applause which, as an actor, and in his private character, he so well deserves, and it will be an addition, the value of which he knows how to appreciate, as it will come from those whose applause is best worth his notice.

January, 1811.

I. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG many other of the innumerable objects which your publication serves to usher into public notice, antiquarian researches, etymologies, &c. are to me the most pleasing. I should be obliged, therefore, to any of your antiquarian correspondents, if they could tell me the etymology of *Dorchester*; whether the village of that name in Oxfordshire, was ever a city; whether

the church was the cathedral of a bishop's see; and what is the certain or probable date of its erection; and whether Witenham hills, in that vicinity were the sites on which the Romans had a camp? Common and traditional report would answer most of these enquiries in the affirmative: but something superior to this would be acceptable to

Dec. 18, 1810.

INQUISITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the nominal value of gold and silver very much influences the price of every other commodity, I am surprised that few or no periodical publications record its rise and fall.

I have sent you the present prices with the difference from those fixed at the mint; should you think proper to insert them I will from time to time acquaint you with any variation that takes place hereafter.

	£.	s.	d.
Market price of standard gold per oz.	4	13	6
Mint ditto at ditto	3	17	10½
Higher than the mint price	15	7½	per oz.
	£.	s.	d.
Market price of sterling silver per oz.	6	4	
Mint ditto at ditto	5	2	
Higher than the mint price	1	2	per oz.
	£.	s.	d.
Pure virgin gold	5	2	0 per oz.
Pure virgin silver	6	10	per oz.

The above prices are what the gold and silver smiths of London pay to the refiners.

N.B. The last rise in the price of gold was 2 shillings per oz. and took place April 22d, 1811.

The last rise in the price of silver was one penny per oz. and took place the 2d of August, 1811.

London, August 12th, 1811.

B. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HIS Majesty having some time since determined on restoring that ancient and honorable institution, the Knights of Windsor, to its original state of respectability, and an arrangement having now been made to preserve the establishment for the benefit of that meritorious class of people for which the order was founded. The annexed ex-

tracts

tracts from the statutes may not only prove entertaining to many of your readers, but may probably have the beneficial effect of communicating to some worthy veteran, with possibly but a scanty pittance for his support, the glad tidings that he is not forgotten, and that a comfortable asylum has been secured for him by his revered monarch, each knight having a separate dwelling-house besides his salary, which, being but small, may be held together with half pay or any other stipend granted for past services. By the present regulations none can be admitted but such as have served in the capacity of commissioned officers in his Majesty's regular army, those who may be desirous of obtaining the situation must apply with proper certificates of their claims, to his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and highly to the honor of the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, none has been appointed by him but gentlemen duly qualified by their long and honorable services; it would, however, be injustice not to add that the reformation of abuses in this department commenced in the time of his predecessor the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool.

King Edward the Third, out of the great regard he had to military honour, and those who had bravely behaved themselves in the war, yet after, chanced to fall to decay, made a provision for their relief and comfortable subsistence; the stated number at first were 24, but shortly after, upon his establishing the Order of the Garter, two more were added. The intention of the founder was as he describes them *Milites Pauperes*, infirm in body and decayed, or as the statutes of the Garter qualifies them, such as through adverse turns of fortune, were reduced to that extremity that they had not wherewithal to sustain themselves to live so genteelly as was suitable to a military condition, which, for greater caution, was re-iterated in the statutes of King Henry the Fifth, and afterwards by King Henry the Eighth, who by his will settled lands and manors upon them for their support. Edward the Sixth also in the first year of his reign bestowed several lands on the institution, and in the reign of Philip and Mary, buildings for their residence within the castle were commenced, and on Elizabeth coming to the crown she completed the buildings, and confirmed her sister's grants, and August 30th, in the first year of her reign, minding the con-

tinuance of King Edward's foundation, the intent of her progenitors, and King Henry the Eighth's will, ordained statutes and ordinances for them, under which they still remain, and by which the number was to be thirteen, to be called *Knights of Windsor*, and for the future none but gentlemen born to be admitted. The present establishment consists of eighteen knights, including a governor, who is chosen from one of the body, there are also seven Naval Knights of Windsor, all of whom are lieutenants.

MILES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

"Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude."

I WOULD beg leave to suggest, with deference to the opinions on this passage, in the "Critical Remarks on Shakespeare," in your Miscellany, that our immortal bard might mean something like the following: "Blow on thou winter wind, thy utmost blasts cannot reach the soul, although they are so keen. They are directed by a hand unseen and unknown, guiltless of malice; but, ingratitude penetrates deeper, in proportion to our intimacy with the wretch who is guilty of it. We see and know the hand that directs the blow, and the remembrance of former friendship only serves to inflict a more deadly wound." This explanation I think also is warranted by the succeeding verse:

"Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so nigh,
As benefits forgot:
Though thou the waters warp,
Thy sting is not so sharp,
As friend remembered not."

T. K. GLAZEBROOK.

Warrington, March 14, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much surprised to observe a difficulty suggested to comprehend an obvious passage in our favourite dramatic bard, which your correspondent and ingenious elucidator of Shakespeare, exhibited to the readers in your last Magazine.

In this too heedless author, who left his works so completely at the discretion of those actors with whom he had associated, I well know that happy conjectures,

tures, in many instances, are to be preferred, and ought to be substituted in the place of some dry and laboured attempts at explanation. And the acknowledged excellence of this writer is such, as to warrant the best and most favourable construction, which may elucidate his wit and masterly productions.

For when I contemplate indeed how negligent and bad a scribe he appears to have been, by those *fac similes* which I have seen in Bell's edition of his plays, I experience equal admiration and gratitude to his first publishers, and his numerous learned editors jointly, for their indefatigable and persevering labours, which have happily enabled me so highly to enjoy those marvellous effusions of his gifted pen, and those wondrous transcripts of life which he drew two centuries ago. And surely that merit must be transcendent indeed, which demanded the applause of Elizabeth and of James, and now delights in a superior degree, our infinitely more intelligent and accomplished Regent!—as well also to hold so distinguished a situation in a London theatre at this day, amidst the confessedly more elegant productions of some modern dramatists. But I am likely to incur the censure of your experienced readers, by these seemingly foreign considerations.

The passage which excites my attention is in the pleasant comedy of "As You Like It", and at the close of the second act, where the exiled duke requires some music and a song. Amiens then introduces these very beautiful ideas, pertinently applicable to the scene, in the following lines:

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Altho' thy breath be rude.

To express at once my apprehension of the poet, is to say, that a man in whom we have been deceived in our apparently well-founded hopes of friendly offices, is unspeakably painful, adding very poignantly to our distress. But what disappointment can take place, where confidence was not reposed? I formed no compact with the vagrant air. I held no fellowship with the winter wind. I had conferred no favours on that turbulent deity. I could not, as did Juno, win the affections of that God; nor could I build on the active benevolence of that invincible element, in my

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calamity; and therefore, thy tooth is not so keen, because thou art not seen, although thy breath be rude. Shakespeare then adds this truth in confirmation of his arguments, that "most friendship is feigning; and most loving is folly." And the other verse of this song seems to establish this sense of the fifth line of the first, by pathetically dwelling as it were, and renewing the strain on the ingratitude of this imposing semblance, man? Or if you refuse assent to this opinion, turn to the beginning of this same act which is opened by the exiled duke, where he says:

The churlish chiding of the winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my
body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery.

Or, indeed, the preceding song to that in question, will fully countenance this manifest interpretation: at least with your constant reader,
W.

March 18, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LORD Stanhope's work of egregious folly or desperation, has evidently no tendency besides that of locking up, or causing the melting, and exporting, of all the gold and silver in the nation.—Who will part with gold except for its value? and by this comical law they are not allowed to fetch their value.—Who then, I say, will part with them for less than their value?

Besides, unless his lordship had made some provision for the poor country-bankers, it is evident the traffic in gold and Bank notes may, through them, be carried on as heretofore. A country banker is liable to an action if he does not find Bank notes, or gold, and silver, for his notes *on demand*; and there is no provision in this law to prevent country bankers' notes to any amount being first sold for guineas, and then exchanged directly at the bankers' for Bank of England notes!

Country bankers' notes are therefore a direct medium for the exchange or barter of guineas; but any other medium answers the purpose as well, provided it is as easily convertible into Bank of England notes. Stock in the Funds has already been used for the purpose.

This boasted measure will therefore, I fear, prove exceedingly mischievous, and there seems no practicable and safe plan but that of finding an independent stand-

R

ard

ard to regulate the issue of Bank notes, thereby restraining the discretion and wisdom of Bank directors.

Birmingham, Aug. 4, 1811.

CIVIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT seems to throw some light on the efficacy and physical cause of the cow-pox, that when the small-pox was introduced by accident among the native Indians, of the province of Maulé, in South America, in 1766, a countryman who had recovered from it, conceived the idea of curing others by cow's milk administered as beverage and in clysters, and thereby, it is said, cured all whom he attended! Mon. Lassone, physician to the Queen of France, tried the like means in 1779, as appears by the Medical Transactions of Paris, and succeeded in a degree; but, by an odd conceit, he mixed the milk with a decoction of parsley roots!

I do not know whether the illustrious JENNER has noticed this fact, but it appears to deserve notice, as it points to some general analogy, or anti-variola property, in the secretions of the cow, worthy of closer investigation.

July 2, 1811.

A. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE plan of teaching children by means of Questions arising out of the subject to be taught, is of modern date; but is so efficacious, that I am desirous of knowing by whom the idea was first publicly promulgated.

I mean questions without answers; for nothing can be more egregiously stupid than directly to connect answers with the questions, the sole purpose of the questions being to exercise the reasoning powers of the student, and to compel him to think and work on his subject.

By a wretched want of discrimination in this respect, I see modern works still published and used in schools, in which the answers are, with a superlative degree of folly, annexed to the questions; and in others, the questions are given in the exact order of the text, so as to defeat their own purpose, by the imbecility of their regular arrangement!

The only advantage of this interrogative system is in the *melange*, and in having the questions without answers; and I am desirous of knowing to whom we are indebted for its introduction.

PEDAGOGUS.

Hammersmith, July 24, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 28 of your last Number, you did me the favour to insert some remarks on the great prevalence of the opinion, among the ancients, that there was a considerable connection between the state of the liver and that of the mind; since which, several passages to the same effect have fallen under my notice, which I shall take the liberty to communicate, through the channel of your entertaining Magazine.

Scapula, in his Greek Lexicon, observes, that "*Λευκηπαλίας* olim dicebatur *timidus*. Ajunt quorundam hepatis vitium quoddam accidere, quod eos *timidos* reddat; ejus autem indicium vitiati Pallor est, qui tales *timidos* arguit."* From the Greek *λευκηπαλίας*, comes our vulgar phrase *white-liver'd*, an epithet frequently applied to cowardly and malicious characters.

In Italy the word *fegatoso* is applied to a person "*che ha nella faccia del ribollimento, con pustule rosse preveniente da soverchio calore di sangue.*"

It may be further remarked, that our word *jealousy*† seems to have been derived from *giallo*, on account of the yellowness of the skin of persons being tormented with this passion: so gloomy and uncomfortable views of any subject are commonly said to be taken with the *jaundiced eye*. In disordered states of the digestive organs, the secretions are sometimes so vitiated as to be changed in colour and consistency; the bile in particular often assumes a green appearance; the absorption of such bile would give the cornea of the eye a greenish cast; hence jealousy has been said to be a *green-eyed monster*.

The idea that was entertained of the great importance of this organ in the animal economy, may indeed be deduced from the etymology of the word itself. Our English word *liver* is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Lýfer*, which comes from their verb *Lýfian*, to *live*. I shall be much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents who may be able to trace the etymology of the words used to denote this organ in other languages; I have subjoined a list of a great many of them.

Anglo-Saxon, *Lýfer*.
English, *Liver*.

* The author refers his readers to *Erasmii Chil.* Quære, What is the exact meaning of the Greek verb *παλίζω*?

† This word however has been by some etymologists, derived from the Greek *ζῆλος*. German,

German,	Leber.
Islandic,	Lifur.
Danish,	Lever.
Belgic,	Lever.
Dutch,	Lever.
Greek,	'Hæap.
Latin,	Jecur.
Italian,	Fègato.
French,	Foie.
Spanish,	Higado.

The insertion of this will oblige,
Hackney, Aug. 3, 1811. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE Irish practice of transporting Vagrants to Botany Bay, so properly noticed at page 363 of a late "Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Juries," is in no degree checked by that notice; for by the Dublin Evening Post, of the 6th of August, I observe, that no less than six women were, at the last Monaghan assizes, subjected to the like punishment for the alleged offence of Vagrantism!

Take the paragraph as it there appears:
"Catherine Tynan, Catherine M'Donald, Mary Charleton, Susanna Fitzgerald, Ann M'Dermott, and Catherine Nixon, presented as vagrants by the grand jury; ordered to be transported for seven years, unless they gave security for their future good behaviour."

One is curious to know under what law, by what principle, or by what circumstances, these expatriations are directed, and how it happens that the presentation of a *grand jury* can be the instrument of such a sentence, or order, as it is called, without the verdict of a *pettit jury*. Perhaps trial by jury is not so generally recognised in Ireland as in England; or there may be some law in Ireland to warrant transportation, without the verdict of a *pettit jury*! On these points I confess my ignorance, and wish to be informed by some of your Irish correspondents.

HUMANITAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I AGREE with your correspondent, Mr. TOMPKINS, in regard to the evidently superior pretensions of BLAIR'S UNIVERSAL PRECEPTOR, and an attentive perusal of it warrants me in characterising it, as THE SUN among school-books.

Such a work cannot fail to have the happiest effects in all our public schools; and if taught to the whole population, would give an impulse to the public mind, equal to several generations of ordinary vulgar education. It brings all knowledge down to the level of the most ordi-

nary capacity, and says enough in its own original way, on every subject, at once, to instruct, and to pique further enquiry.—It accords also with that system of examination by interrogation, which has of late years been introduced into our schools, and connected with some of our school-books, with so happy an effect.

Your readers, in general, must be glad to see the merits of school-books discussed, as the next point about which to possess correct information, after it has been agreed that Education itself is the best security against crimes, and the best foundation of virtue, consequently of happiness—consequently of public prosperity!

L. BOWYER.

Falmouth, Aug. 10, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AS many of the words in the English are derived from the Saxon language, I should be glad to know from any of your correspondents what means there are of acquiring the knowledge of that language, as written or spoken in this country during the Heptarchy.

L.

Bond-street, April 29, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ACCOUNT OF PERNAMBUCO.*

THE great jealousy which the Portuguese have observed from time immemorial, in all their commercial dealings, has induced them to prohibit foreigners visiting this coast; and before the period when the Prince Regent emigrated with his court to Rio Janeiro, if any foreign vessel was discovered upon it, she was liable to confiscation, and her crew to imprisonment. But since this has taken place, as mankind in general go from one extreme to the other, we have had free access to all their ports; and, to say the truth, we are now allowed, like the Jews in Turkey, to monopolize nearly the whole of their trade, even the coasting part of it. Previous to this event, we were so little acquainted with the Brazils, that in most of our maps, this place is called "Olinda, or Pernambuco," though those are in fact two separate and distinct places, the first a city, and the second a populous town, distant from each other at least three miles. As I believe no one has ever yet favoured the public with an account

* We heartily wish our readers in general in foreign settlements, would imitate the conduct of this intelligent correspondent.

Editor.

of either of these places, I shall be more explicit in my description, which cannot fail of being interesting, especially as it is composed from my own observations during a stay of six weeks.

Pernambuco is a large town, containing 60,000 people, and carrying on a great foreign and domestic trade. The coast near it is very low, and the country well clothed with woods, in perpetual verdure, which, contrasted with the white cottages scattered along the shore, the Indians fishing in their jungadas, or canoes, and the beautiful serenesky, affords to the European as he approaches it, a most pleasing prospect.

The town stands on a great extent of ground, and many of the houses are well built, chiefly of stone. The streets are wide and spacious, the churches are truly magnificent, and the images they contain are immensely valuable. It is supposed that the religious form one-eighth part of the population; and of the continual crowd passing through the streets, they make no small portion. These people are dressed according to the order they profess, whether Carthusians, Grey Friars, or whatever it may be. One of these orders is particularly distinguishable, not only by being externally clothed very well, but by their fair round bellies, which appear to be in general well lined, and much of the same cut with that of Sir John Falstaff. These are the Carmelites.

Nearly half of the inhabitants are slaves, who are humanely treated by the Portuguese, and make good and faithful servants. There is a market appropriated purposely for these unfortunate beings, where two or three hundred are commonly seen huddled together, squatted on their hams, like monkeys, and completely in *cuerpo*. They are thus exposed for sale, having been previously rubbed over with a species of oil, which gives them a glossy, shining appearance; and, in addition, are decorated with bead necklaces and bracelets, to set them off to advantage. They seem to regard white people as a superior sort of beings, and look on one as he passes with a most vacant stare. I thought to myself, one day, whilst observing three hundred of them landing from a vessel just arrived, surely the day will come when these people will be as polished as we are, and ourselves become like the ancient Romans, only known in history.

Pernambuco stands on two islands, and is connected together by two bridges, one of which is a most beautiful structure, built

by the Dutch when they took this place from the Portuguese, in 1670. It consists of fifteen arches, under which runs a strong and rapid river, that comes many hundred miles down the country.

On each side of this bridge are shops full of European merchandize, particularly English manufactures, or as they are called by the Portuguese, "*fazendas inglesas*." It is only in the middle that a person knows he is on a bridge, he then beholds an opening, which during the day is often full of passengers, enjoying the cool refreshing breeze that comes down the river, and gratifying themselves with the prospect, which from this spot is truly delightful. The river seen winding up as far as Olinda, which is seated on a hill; on either bank beautiful white cottages, intermixed with mangrove and cocoa trees, and fruitful vineyards; the Indians paddling down the river with their unwieldy canoes, the fishermen on the beach drying their nets, and nature displaying her gayest verdure, form altogether a *coup d'ail*, which it is impossible to conceive much more to describe. The other is a very long wooden bridge, in which there is nothing at all remarkable, more than being quite open to the breeze which comes down the river. It is on that account much resorted to in the evening, especially by the English, who, seated on each side, often amuse themselves by criticising, with the characteristic liberty of their country, the numerous passengers.

Most of the houses in Pernambuco are lofty, and, instead of glass windows, have green lattices, which has a pretty effect, especially as all their houses are white, and frequently surrounded with beautiful evergreens. All these windows are prominent, not unlike the Elizabethan windows, seen in some of our old country towns. During the morning, the better sort of Portuguese are seen leaning out of them, muffled up in their long cloaks, and exhibiting a genuine picture of indolence. They never live on the ground floor, which is commonly used for cellars or shops. The ladies are only seen towards the evening, peeping through the lattices; very few ever appearing in the streets, and then closely veiled, and in a kind of hammock with curtains, carried by two slaves on a long pole. They are remarkably partial to the English, which occasions much jealousy, though I do not think the Portuguese are so much addicted to this passion as they are represented to be.

I have

I have observed the same in many foreign nations; a circumstance for which I cannot account, unless it is that the English are more handsome than any other people.

There are a good many coffee-houses here, which are known by a small round board, with *Casa de Caffè* written upon it. The principal one is kept by a priest, and is the common resort of all the merchants, serving them as an exchange. Good wine, sangaree, and a tolerable breakfast, can be procured here at all hours of the day. Here is also an excellent billiard table, and several backgammon tables, well frequented, especially on a Sunday, the day these amusements are mostly followed, according to the custom of the Roman Catholic religion. About eleven in the morning, the merchants make a tolerable shew at this place, and a good deal of business is transacted.

Since the Prince Regent came to the Brazils, the trade has increased greatly. Before this period it was carried on with Europe in large ships, similar to our East Indiamen; but it is of course now thrown open to all nations. The Portuguese merchants are rich and respectable. In all their transactions, payment is made at the time of purchase; they have no idea of credit. Most of our English merchants are young men, sent out as agents from houses in England; they are a very wild set. It always appeared a mystery to me, how they contrived to live in such a gay style on a trifling commission; but I have invariably remarked, that English agents abroad live much superior to their employers at home; and while the latter become bankrupts, they in general get rich. The reason is obvious. A Mr. Pinches and a Mr. Bowen, were the only two I should have had sufficient confidence in to have entrusted with any concern of importance. I am convinced, the highest trust might be reposed in these worthy gentlemen.

The harbour of Pernambuco is wonderfully convenient. It is formed by a natural pier, extending in a direct line many miles. This is a coral reef, so exactly straight and even, that one would almost imagine it the work of art. The vessels lie alongside each other in tiers, moored head and stern, about half-pistol-shot from the shore, and close to this reef, which at high-water spring tides is nearly on a level with the surface of the sea, and forms an excellent barrier. This place is in latitude 8° south, conse-

quently the heat is excessive, the thermometer frequently being at 90° in the shade. During the night it is always calm, with a good deal of lightning. About nine in the morning the sea breeze comes gradually, and is strongest about noon, when by degrees it dies away into a calm, that generally takes place towards sunset.

Pernambuco is very well fortified in appearance, but it would make a poor resistance. The carriages of their guns are decayed, and no one can conceive such a set of ragged fellows as their soldiers, no two of whom are dressed in the same uniform. An officer on duty, with his guard, would form an admirable group for such a pencil as Hogarth's. All vessels on arriving in the harbour are obliged to land their powder, which is conveyed by proper officers to a Magazine, and returned on departure. However, whilst deposited here, it is in general well tithed. They can raise about 5000 military, comprising the militia; however, the greatest part of these are Blacks.

The governor of Pernambuco is generally a Portuguese nobleman, and lives in great state. On passing through the streets, every respect is shewn him. This office is by no means permanent, for a new one comes every two or three years from Rio Janeiro. The present governor, who is an enterprising man, came by land from Bahia, escorted by five hundred troops. They had, in their journey, some very severe skirmishes with the natives, who are called the Japayos, and are Cannibals. By disease, wild beasts, enemies, and other evils, very little more than half of them arrived safe.

The churches at Pernambuco are large buildings. They contain some excellent paintings, and each of them has a number of chancels, or more properly chapels, dedicated to particular saints, which on certain days are shewn, ornamented with flowers. They are quite open, having no pews, and the people either stand or kneel. All are very richly furnished; in short, no one can conceive the grandeur the insides some of them exhibit. They are generally very large, with a great number of pillars, which gives them the appearance of cathedrals. One large consecrated lamp is continually burning over the high altar, and also a great number of tapers, in candlesticks, about seven or eight feet high, some of them of massy silver. The glimmering of these candles, at noon day, has a curious and rather solemn effect. The doors are generally open, and a good many

many people are seen on their knees at prayers, before the different saints; others receiving the sacrament, some confessing, and *Padres* (priests) gliding from one door to another, or traversing with a silent sanctified deportment the different parts of the church. These conspire to give a stranger an idea, that they have enough to do. A confessional chair, of which there are generally six or eight in a church, is made very large and high, so that the priest, who is in it, is not seen. Those who wish to confess (mostly women) go singly, and kneeling down opposite a lattice work in the side of it, ease their burthened consciences, and get absolution. Besides the church itself, there is always under the same roof apartments for the *Padres*, or Fathers, (as the Portuguese style the priests) in which they live much in the same manner as our monks of old, having their cells and a large room where they dine together.

There are numbers of helpless old women, who live constantly in the churches, and are subsisted by what is left at their tables. These priests have the character of being very hospitable; and are so serviceable to foreigners, that for a trifling sum they will not only shew the relicts of their churches, but also where the most beauteous and courteous ladies of the town reside. The English residents give strange accounts of some of them, who, it is said, are much addicted to a vice very prevalent in Roman catholic countries. I was told of another circumstance, which will perhaps scarcely be credited. It is the province of one of them to recommend objects of charity; this man carries on a most profitable trade by it. He is known to have in his pay several loathsome decrepid wretches, such as are most calculated to excite charity, and stations them at the corner of streets best frequented. They are furnished by him with a written testimonial, and are allowed by him a small share of the profits. I cannot say how the religious are supported, but great numbers are always seen in the streets, dressed in their robes, soliciting alms; for which purpose they carry a small square box, with the figure of Christ, or some particular saint, painted upon it. I observed, that, notwithstanding they consider the English as heretics, they do not scruple to receive their money, for which they bestow in return a benediction; and so well are they aware of the liberality of our countrymen, that if a

Portuguese and an Englishman are standing together in the street, they will never fail to accost the Englishman first.

In every street there are different images of the Virgin Mary and the saints, which, on particular days are exposed to view, superbly illuminated with a number of large candles. About eight in the evening the children in the neighbourhood assemble round them and sing hymns. This has a pleasing effect, especially as they keep time with great exactness, and have a person to direct them who rings a little bell, whilst they are singing particular parts. Another custom seems remarkably strange. Twice every day, about ten in the morning and seven in the evening, at the tolling of a bell every thing in an instant is at a stand. Men, women, or children, whether in the streets or the houses, instantly pull off their hats, cross themselves, and say a short prayer. This continues about a minute. At the second tolling every thing goes on again as usual. During this time a particular part of the mass is being performed in the grand church. Although this has a striking effect, the positions people are sometimes caught in are very ludicrous. It appears almost the instantaneous effect of magic. It was my good fortune to be here during Lent, which is most rigidly observed. The illuminations on the churches, fire-works, and processions during the Easter, were very grand. The latter surpass any thing of the kind I ever heard of. It is impossible to avoid smiling at such a combination of superstition and folly, and at the same time being sensibly struck with the immense value of the images displayed on the occasion. One of them I shall describe. Although I may not perhaps be exactly correct in the number of priests, monks, &c. I assure you I am nearly so. It took place on Easter Sunday, about three o'clock in the afternoon. The order was as follows:

Black girls strewing flowers.

A trumpeter covered entirely with black crape, close fitted to his body, with two large horns and red eyes.

Four priests carrying a large red flag with gold fringe, having a white cross upon it.

Twenty monks in their robes, two and two; the first carrying a consecrated lamp.

Thirty white children, dressed as cherubims and seraphims, with gauze wings edged with tinsel, large feathers on their heads, carrying emblems of peace, plenty, &c.

The bishop in his robes, sprinkling holy water from a vase carried by a priest, and bestowing

stowing his blessings as he passed, by lifting up his hands and frequent ejaculations.

A priest carrying a cross of solid gold.

Forty priests, two and two, singing hymns at intervals.

An officer and twelve soldiers, six abreast, with arms reversed.

A band of music, playing at intervals solemn airs.

Forty Grey Friars in their robes, two and two.

Black officer and twelve black soldiers, six abreast, with arms reversed.

Large oblong square pedestal, representing the nativity of Christ in figures of silver, as large as life, carried by twelve slaves.

Twenty Carthusian monks with lighted tapers, two and two.

Another pedestal shewing Christ's preaching in the wilderness, in figures of silver, carried by twelve slaves.

Twenty Carmelite monks in their robes, carrying tapers, two and two.

Another pedestal shewing Christ's transfiguration, in figures of silver, carried by twelve slaves.

Twenty choristers singing hymns.

Pedestal shewing the Last Supper, carried by twelve slaves.

Twenty Grey Friars with tapers.

Pedestal shewing Christ being scourged, carried by twelve men.

A priest carrying a black flag.

Thirty priests with lighted tapers, two and two.

A pedestal with the crucifixion in gold, the rays round Christ's head set with precious stones; carried by twelve slaves.

Fifty poor black women, two abreast, weeping.

Pedestal shewing the tomb with the Virgin Mary weeping over it, in figures of silver, carried by twelve slaves.

Fifty black women weeping.

Pedestal shewing the ascension of Christ into Heaven, in silver, carried by twelve slaves.

Fifty choristers singing hymns.

About two hundred priests and monks in their different orders, six abreast, each order with a gold or silver cross.

An officer and twenty four black soldiers, shouldered arms.

Band of music.

About five hundred soldiers, six deep.

Royal standard of Portugal.

The governor with his aides-du-camp.

Band of music.

About five hundred black soldiers, part of the militia.

Every one seemed sensibly affected with the solemnity of the scene. As the procession passed along, the people fell on their knees with uplifted hands, and when the crucifixion came by I observed most of them wept. From the first

image, as far as the governor, was a row on each side, consisting of all the gentlemen in the town in long black cloaks, carrying white rods, who walked in a direct line, about three yards distant from it. These shows are often repeated, and, as may be conceived, have a wonderful effect on the lower classes, especially the slaves.

The Portuguese take every method of impressing on the minds of the latter the importance of religion, of which the following cannot fail of striking them forcibly. Whenever a slave happens to die before he is baptized, they do not allow him burial; but his body is thrown down on the sea shore, a little below the town, where it is left a prey for bustards and wild beasts. In a walk along the beach to Olinda, I saw no less than five of these bodies lying a little above high water mark. It is impossible to conceive more disgusting objects; however I took special care afterwards to avoid them, which was easily done, as the birds (who flock round them like the crows in England round a dead horse) pointed out where they lay.

The Portuguese have but few amusements. The principal one I saw was the theatre, which was only opened one night, when the governor was present. A number of soldiers patrolled the different parts of the house to preserve order. Every thing passed on very well until about the middle, when a song being feebly encored by two or three Portuguese in the pit, an officer ordered silence in a very peremptory voice; which not according with the ideas of some English captains, they resumed the cry of *encore*, in which most of the Portuguese (thus encouraged) ventured to join. A commotion took place, the play finished, the guard was called in, through which our countrymen effected a safe retreat, leaving their allies in the pit, who were at last surrounded and made prisoners, and after some resistance carried to the guard-house. The next day they were released by the governor, who graciously condescended to pardon them. The theatre was never re-opened.

Whilst here, I witnessed an instance of the effect it would have on a man to be estranged from his native country in his youth, in the person of one of the governor's aides-du-camp. This young man, who is a native of Cornwall, and is now about thirty years of age, was taken prisoner more than sixteen years ago, in a small English vessel smuggling on the coast,

coast, on board of which he was in the capacity of a cabin boy. Being a handsome youth, the governor conceived a partiality for him, and brought him up in the Portuguese army: he is now his favorite *aide-du-camp*, and always accompanies him when he goes in public. He is a genteel young man; his blue eyes and fair complexion immediately denote him to be an Englishman. Singular as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, he has nearly forgot his native language, and does not take the least notice whatever of his countrymen, whom he seems even to disown. He appears long ago to have given up all ideas of ever more returning to visit the country which gave him birth, and to have become quite a naturalized Portuguese. Many interesting reflections will naturally arise in the minds of those who read this, possessing any degree of sensibility, on contemplating this singular and romantic incident.

Pernambuco is seated on very low ground, and quite surrounded by water, consequently intermittent rivers are very common. There is only one hospital, which consists of a very large room with about thirty beds on each side, filled with wretches suffering under the most loathsome diseases. A man stands at the door to solicit the charity of passengers, which helps to defray the expences. When a patient dies, he is laid on a table at the entrance with a plate on his breast, to raise in a similar way money to bury him. It often happens four or five bodies are thus exposed. Great numbers of slaves die of the small-pox on their first importation, and still more from the fever and dysentery. A few months before my arrival here a tribe of the natives or Japayos, consisting of about two hundred men, women, and children, came to the town from the interior. The governor gave them every encouragement; but these complaints (especially the latter) getting amongst them, the whole party died successively. The country a few miles from the town is full of thick impenetrable woods, dreadfully infested with wild beasts and reptiles, especially snakes. I was one evening returning to the town from Mr. M——'s country residence, when I saw a poor aged black stung in the leg by one of the latter, which he managed however to kill with a large stick he carried. It was about four feet long, of a dusky greenish brown colour, with black spots on the back, and rather of a lighter colour under the belly. He conveyed it in his

hand to the town, groaning piteously all the way, which I found he had good reason to do, for one of the English I met with told me there was no cure for the bite of that particular snake, and that his death would certainly follow in a few hours. By the time we arrived in the town, his leg and thigh were so much swollen, that he could scarcely walk. As he passed through the streets to the hospital, no one seemed to take any notice of his distress, unless by shaking their heads to signify it was all over. I pitied the poor fellows situation from the bottom of my heart. Two days after I saw his body at the hospital door, exposed in the usual way to raise money to bury it; it was quite putrid, especially the leg which had been stung.

I have often heard of the *Ignis fatuus*, or, as it is called, a *Jack-a-Lantern*, but I never saw one before I came to Pernambuco, at a short distance from which they are very common. It is mostly at twilight in the evening they are visible, when I have counted more than thirty together. I know not what to compare them to, unless it is the very large sparks which fly from a blacksmith's forge; they rise from the ground and continue to float about in the atmosphere, at the distance of eight or ten feet from the surface for some minutes, when they totally disappear.

This country also abounds with the most beautiful birds, some of which are as red as scarlet, and sing delightfully. Macaws and parrots are also very common, nearly every house having one or two at the door; and as they often set each other a chattering through a whole street, they make such a confounded din, that an Englishman would think he was got into a Welch market.

In regard to the fishes on this coast they are very numerous. The river near Pernambuco abounds with alligators, which are often very destructive; and that extraordinary fish the torpedo is frequently caught here. The electric power is so strong in this fish, that even the line which catches him conveys a slight shock. The blacks have a curious way of catching fish, which is thus performed: on a dark night they go on *jungadas*, (a sort of canoe composed of three or four long pieces of wood, lashed together) on which they make a large blazing fire, which instantly attracts the fish, when they strike them with harpoons; most of the fish with which Pernambuco is supplied are caught in
this

this way. I have before observed that Olinda is a distinct city, three miles from Pernambuco. One day I visited this place in company with an American captain. It is seated on a small hill, on the summit of which is a large monastery.

The town is small; and, though most of the merchants of Pernambuco have seats here, it is nevertheless very thinly peopled. The houses are beautiful white buildings, interspersed with delightful gardens; rising as they do one above another on the side of the hill, it is seen a great way off at sea. The great trade and other advantages of Pernambuco have drawn all the merchants from it; and it now contains little more than two monasteries and a nunnery, with a few poor people dependent on them. The object which particularly attracted our attention was, the monastery on the hill; the church of which being open, we entered to view its curiosities. A slave kindly offered his services, and shewed us whatever we wished to see. In the middle of it lay the body of a black woman, for interment. The images and gilt cornices were very grand; it is almost impossible to conceive the magnificence some of these places exhibit. We observed a large curtain that concealed something. We wished to see it; the slave at first hesitated, but, on looking round and perceiving none of the *padres* near, he ventured to draw it up; it was a most valuable crucifix in gold, as large as life. Whilst describing its value, a priest came in; the slave, struck with terror, fell on his knees and implored his pardon. I perceived it was of no avail; and therefore I had recourse to artifice, to save the poor fellow a flogging. I told him I was a Roman Catholic, but he would not believe it. By good fortune I had a gold cross for a brooch in my bosom; I shewed it him, he was then convinced, pardoned the slave, and shewed us all the curiosities we had not previously seen, especially some exquisite paintings on religious subjects.

One cannot imagine a more romantic situation, or one which commands a more lovely prospect than this monastery, especially the church, which is far the highest object on this coast, and is visible a long way off at sea. As it was late in the evening before we returned to the bottom of the hill, after taking each a glass of sangaree, and smoking a segar, we hired a canoe, which soon paddled us down the river to Pernambuco, through a swampy wood of low mangrove trees, full of alligators, one of which we could

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discern crossing the river a little before us.

The Portuguese are an honest well-behaved people, remarkably attached to the English; but they are passionate in the extreme, and murders are very common. These are never committed for the sake of plunder, but of revenge, or are the effect of some sudden quarrel. One day I witnessed one of them take place, which almost chilled my blood. Happening to go down to the cotton-wharf, I saw two men fighting, one of them gave the other a severe blow on the breast, which exasperated him so much that he immediately drew a knife and cut his adversary across the abdomen, by which all the viscera fell out, and a good deal of the fæces. The unfortunate man expired in about five minutes, while the assassin took sanctuary in a neighbouring church; and in about a week afterwards I saw him looking at some English hardware in a shop window. The man who was thus killed was remarkably active in assisting us when we discharged our cargo, having the command of one of the boats which conveyed it to the shore. It is too expensive for any one to undertake to bring a criminal to justice for a capital crime, unless he is possessed of good property, and even then, if he has taken sanctuary, it is of no use. The Portuguese are sober, and tolerably industrious. Their seamen are remarkably good and faithful, and are particularly adapted for English merchant shipping, in preference to any other foreigners. This I have often experienced. The produce of the Brazils consists of gold, silver, diamonds, sugar, cotton, hides, ipecacuana, sarsaparilla, fustic, rum, melasses, coffee, ginger, and many other valuable commodities; but the greatest part of these articles are not importable into England, on account of our West India possessions, the produce of which is nearly similar, but inferior in quality, and double the price of that brought from the Brazils.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CONGRATULATE the literary world, and particularly the admirers of Carwithun's Bampton Lectures, on the work that will soon be ushered into light, from the pen of the enlightened gentleman from the East, who, from his intimate acquaintance with the Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, and Syriac languages, will very soon favour the world with his learned dissertations on every subject

S connected

connected with Biblical history, particularly in the first chapters of Genesis, in so far as regards the subjects that by many are considered rather as allegorical, philosophical, and hypothetical, from some little want of attention on the part of the original translators. One instance alone of their negligence may suffice to shew the great utility of this work; the Red Sea, so famous in sacred history, agreeably to the Syriac *Iamsuph*, ought to be the Sea of Reeds, from the multitude found floating thereon.

The Braluminical hypothesis of the Trinity, agreeably to the most learned Pundits, with an account of the sacrificial rites as practised at present, and the

altars now in use as analagous to the tabernacle, described in the Bible and by Josephus, will also be comprised in this valuable work, which I doubt not will be duly appreciated by those who have regretted that the extremely valuable researches of Mr. Carwithun were not assisted by the local investigations and opportunities so eminently obtained by Dr. Buchanan, during a long residence in Asia, with the additional advantage of being deputed to various parts of India by the enlightened Wellesley, as described in the Christian Researches lately published by the reverend gentleman.

NOLO EPISCOPARI.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF J. B. DUBOIS, MEMBER of several LITERARY and ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES, by M. THELIS.

THE magistrate and the man of letters, whom it is my duty, as well as inclination, to mention on this occasion with respect, (says M. Thelis,) has left behind him a character which will be long remembered, and a name that recalls a variety of interesting recollections. J. B. Dubois was born in 1754, at Faucigny, in the department of the *Côte d'Or*. He was sent to Dijon, and, it is almost unnecessary to remark, that, he distinguished himself greatly while a student at the college of that town. Indeed, most of those who, from their internal organization, are enabled to succeed in the literary career, at an early period of life, give similar indications; it is the exceptions alone, that are rare, and deserve on that very account to be noticed.

M. Dubois, whose early success afforded no deceitful presage of his future celebrity, was the eldest of ten children, who were all far worse treated by Fortune than by Nature. The lessons as well as the example of his father, accustomed him to consider himself as designated either to aid or replace him, in respect to that superintendence which so large a family demanded; and he accordingly prepared for this task, by directing all his projects and his efforts towards occupations at once grave and useful. Study also had its attractions, and having been sent to the capital at an early period of life, it was difficult to guard against an excess of this kind: his success may

be conceived from this circumstance, that he had scarcely attained his twentieth year, when he was invited by the King of Poland to Warsaw, as Professor of Public Law, in the royal school of cadets.

M. Dubois soon gained the esteem, (I had almost said the friendship,) of this prince, who took great delight in conversing with him. The monarch often sent for him, in order that they might read together those authors in the works of which he took the most lively interest. The King of Poland, so much beloved by his friends, and so ill-treated by history,* did not deserve all the rigour he has experienced. Placed between a powerful and ambitious neighbour on one hand, and a turbulent nobility on the other; continually goaded by despotism and anarchy, the most renowned princes would have found it very difficult to maintain themselves in so difficult a position. The King of Poland has been judged rather harshly; for that genius which can rule factions, and impose silence on the tempest of party-feeling, is but rarely to be met with; and, if Stanislaus-Augustus was not gifted with this energy, we must, at least, allow Poniatowsky to have been one of the most amiable, as well as enlightened, men of his time. In this point of view, his suffrage cannot but be deemed highly honourable to M. Dubois. That gentleman, on his part, cherished the most lively gratitude for the unfortunate king, and could never recollect his goodness,

* Vid Rushiere's "*Anarchie de Pologne*." his

his familiarity, his gracious manners, without being affected.

His majesty had conferred on M. Dubois the office of librarian, and also nominated him a counsellor of his court. But, notwithstanding these advantages, the horrors resulting from civil broils, added to the rigours of the climate, obliged him to leave Poland. He carried along with him on this occasion, the most honorable tokens of affection and regret; for Stanislaus presented him with his portrait, and at the same time continued all his appointments. Nor did he easily forget him; for upwards of ten years after his departure from Poland, the king replied to him in the following manner: "You seem to ask pardon for having said '*I love you*;' but it is my thanks, and not a pardon, which I am willing to grant in return." On his way home to his native country, M. Dubois passed through Potzdam. The great Frederic wished to see him, and even endeavoured to attach him to his service; for in the correspondence between that monarch and D'Alembert, we can find traces of the negociation which took place on this subject. His majesty himself wrote several letters to him; and these having been discovered among his papers during his imprisonment, amidst the revolutionary excesses, had nearly cost him his life, "as a conspirator, keeping up a correspondence with kings!"

On his return to France, that connexion commenced between him and M. de Malesherbes, which proved so serviceable to both; and, in a short time, this illustrious man afforded him an honourable proof of his confidence, by entrusting him with the education of his grandson M. Lepelletier de Rosambo, the dearest object of his affection, as well as the sole hope of his family. M. Dubois acquitted himself of this difficult commission to the entire satisfaction of his worthy friend; and from that period there existed a strict union in friendship, as well as an entire reciprocity in point of sentiments and gratitude between them. All the world is acquainted with the application and success of the celebrated Malesherbes, in respect to those points in which the public prosperity and advantage of his native country were interested. Seeking for useful results, rather than for learned theories, or ingenious classification, he chiefly applied himself to what was practical; and in this point of view the science of botany, considered in its connexion

with agriculture, had become the peculiar object of his studies. His attempts to naturalise exotic vegetables, were followed by the most interesting consequences; and he now associated M. Dubois with himself, in all his researches, particularly in the establishment of agricultural societies. The latter, on becoming a member of that of the Department of the Seine, addressed several memoirs to it, one of which had the cultivation of artificial meadows for its object, while another recommended the introduction of several agricultural instruments. Dubois, however, thought with Fontenelle, that truth ought not to be shewn all at once to mankind, but be allowed to filter drop by drop; this was the reason that he did not then open his mind, and disclose his sentiments in respect to greater objects.

When the civil broils in France began to assume a terrifying aspect, when parties degenerated into factions, and the breath of the revolution became a formidable tempest, the subject of this memoir had an opportunity to evince his friendship for Malesherbes, who from an impulse of generosity had undertaken the defence of Louis XVI. No sooner had this singularly benevolent man, whom his courage, fortune, rank, and still more than these, his many virtues, had designated for proscription, retired into the country, than Dubois immediately rejoined him. They there resumed their former occupations, and endeavoured to console themselves for the horrible injustice of man, by the innocent study of nature. Perhaps they wished to be forgotten! but in this they were terribly deceived; for Malesherbes, and his whole family, were snatched from their retreat, in order to be conducted to the scaffold; while his coadjutor, who had been included in the same order, was permitted to remain a few days longer in the castle, under the inspection of the constituted authorities. Meantime, his own friends, affrighted at the almost inevitable lot that awaited him, endeavoured to save him, by alleging the immense advantage the Republic might derive from his knowledge in rural economy. He was accordingly nominated by the Committee of Public Safety, belonging to the Convention, to be a commissioner of agriculture. It was thus, that by one of those fantastical events, so common at the period to which we now allude, the same government which had proscribed, actually

ally entrusted to him an important branch of administration. Thus provided with an order from the superior powers, Dubois was enabled to escape, for a considerable period, from the petty tyrants of the day, by changing his dress, his place of abode, and his name; but he was at length discovered by his connexion with a paper for which he frequently wrote, termed *La feuille de Cultivateur*, and carried to the prison of St. Lazarus. He owed his preservation, while there, to a circumstance singular enough in every point of view: one of the spies of the police, which the Committee of General Safety kept in this jail, and on whom they chiefly depended for the choice of their victims, had, a little before this, transmitted a memoir to the commissioners of agriculture; and, having spoken of it to M. Dubois, with a view of obtaining his opinion, the latter, who had perused the paper, mentioned it with approbation. On this, the spy, charmed with the approbation of so good a judge, immediately acknowledged himself the author of it; and to this trifling event Dubois was indebted for his preservation. Praise resembles the lyre of Orpheus, and, like it, can render even demons humane! Another circumstance appears also to be worthy of attention: the subject of this memoir, during the whole time of his imprisonment, regularly received the emoluments appertaining to him as a commissioner of agriculture. This proved very consolatory in several points of view, as, in the first place, it enabled him to assist both himself and others; and, in the next, he imagined that the government which transmitted him his salary, never intended to put him to death. It was not until after his liberation, he learned that his friend Gilbert, director of the Veterinary School at Alfort, had brought the sum in question, regularly every month, to Madame Dubois, which he pretended to have received on her husband's account. Learned and industrious Gilbert! thou hast by thy writings enlightened the practical part of agriculture! thou hast multiplied the benefits derived from artificial meadows! to thee France is chiefly indebted for the introduction of merinos into its flocks! and thou hast found thy death in the farthest part of Spain, whether thou wert conducted solely by the desire of becoming useful to thy country: but I frankly confess to thee, that so much merit, and so many eminent services, are inferior, in my opinion, to this delicate act of courageous friendship!

The ninth of *Thermidor* restored M. Dubois to liberty, and soon after this he was appointed the agent of the commissioners of agriculture, and head of the office of the Minister of the Interior. In that capacity, he was entrusted with several missions relative to manufactures and commerce; and he accordingly visited the cities of Lyons, Nismes, Montpellier, Bourdeaux, &c.

Meanwhile, all good citizens were turned towards the East, and the Genius of France, (M. Thelis is pleased to add,) assisted in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire; to which M. Dubois contributed, by attending to the provisioning of Paris; for, before a people can be governed, they must first be fed. On the institution of *prefectures*, he was nominated to the magistracy of the department of Garde; and on parting for his new place of residence, the sole instructions which he received was, "to render the government beloved!" Two of his first acts were, to restore the academy, and establish a society of agriculture. Soon after this, he was nominated director of the taxes in the department of Allier, on which occasion he published a work entitled "An Essay on the commerce of the South of France;" and was preparing himself for still greater labours, when suddenly snatched from his family and his friends, by a premature death, at the age of 54, leaving little to his children, except the memory of his many virtues, a respected name, and a just claim to the munificence of government.

M. Dubois was author of a work entitled, 1. *Tableau Annuel de la Physique, de l'Histoire Naturelle, & des Arts*, 1772;

2. A Translation of the Works of a Pole, called Abbt;

3. A Translation of Wallerius, on the Origin of the Earth;

4. The Analysis of certain Precious Stones, by M. Achard, of Berlin;

5. A Melo-drama, called "Ariadné Abandonnée;

And 5. An Introduction to Cerutti's Journal.

MEMOIRS of NICHOLAS POUSSIN, the celebrated Painter.

THIS eulogium obtained a prize from the Society of Literature, &c. in the department of Eure: the author is Nicholas Ruault. It has been observed that the French language, instead of being daily enriched by the accession of new words and phrases, appears to have become actually poor, in consequence of the "luxury of fine expressions," and the superabundance

superabundance of "false brilliancy." This reprehensible novelty has been greatly patronised by literary associations of all kinds, and, at length, has acquired the appellation of the academical style. The society here alluded to, however, has, in opposition to custom, crowned a candidate, who dared to present himself in the arena, without any of that pomp and affectation so usual in similar cases. He does not abound with fine phrases, but he proves himself to be a man of letters, a friend of the fine arts, and even an artist himself.

Nicholas Poussin, the subject of the present memoir, was simple and modest in his manner of living, as well as in the exhibition of those grand conceptions which have placed him in the rank of great painters. The panegyrist, in this discourse, has had sufficient good sense to conform his style to the predominant character of the subject of it; and, instead of exalting, or even praising, the eagle of the French school, he is simply content, for his glory, as well as his own reputation, to make the world acquainted with him: in this he has perfectly succeeded. On some occasions, however, he knows how to assume an elevated tone: "Sublime painter! divine artist! disclose to us your secret; develop your genius; tell us how, and by what means, you have produced so many and such great works? Ah! doubtless, were you in the midst of us, you would reply like Newton, when interrogated respecting his important discoveries, 'It was by always thinking of them;'—it was by constantly following Nature, which never deceives those who pursue her traces with fidelity;—by always keeping in mind the fine conceptions of the ancients, who are our masters in all the arts;—by observing Nature, not only in her grand masses, but also in her most trifling details. During my walks, and in my journies, every object afforded to me a new subject for meditation; animals, men, trees, and shrubs, the rivers and their banks, all, even to the ruins of rocks, and the remnants of public monuments, ravaged by time, as well as by the hands of the barbarians. With my pencil in my hand, I always traced whatever appeared worthy of observation, at the very moment it presented itself, provided it seemed deserving of notice, and particularly if it could prove useful to me, in the course of my labours."

The parallel between Raphael and Poussin, deserves to be quoted: "No

man ever received from Nature more talents, or a greater genius for painting, than Raphael. He appears to have been exclusively created for his own particular art. His compositions exhibit admirable simplicity; his dispositions are magnificent; his thoughts not only fine but natural; his expressions eloquent; his attitudes constantly natural; in short, nothing forced, or at variance with himself. The distinguishing characteristics of his figures are, elegance and nobleness; his outlines are natural and easy; his colours make one forget that he attended but little to this branch of his art; a certain air given to his heads, bestow on them something like divinity: in a word, Raphael has united sublimity with grace; he is the Virgil of painting, or rather, he is a celestial painter descended on the earth, like the angel whose name he bears, in order to charm mankind by the inexpressible beauty of his works.

"Poussin exhibited the exquisite sentiment of whatever is true, simple, or natural. Each of his ideas is profound, and appears to be the result of mature reflections, made in his own mind before he had transferred them to the canvas. Nearly all his figures possess the character of grand, noble, serene, or majestic, in express conformity to the subject of which he happened to treat. His colours are suitable to the serenity of his style; all the airs assumed by his heads, are either grave or heroic. Judgment and sagacity are never wanting. We never find in any of his works, those anachronisms so frequent in the pictures of other great painters, who finish their pictures merely to please monks and prelates. When we examine his labours, it is immediately suggested to our imagination, that they have been completed by the pencil of a Greek artist; there is but little modern in his compositions; they are the compositions of an ancient, born in the seventeenth century of our era. He subjugates the mind by the force of his genius; he speaks rather to the soul than to the imagination. His style, which is close and concise, produces much thought in others. To the eyes of philosophers, Poussin is a great painter; to them indeed, he is the Tacitus of painting."

During the remainder of the eulogium, M. Rualt points out a multitude of characteristic traits peculiar to his subject; but many will doubtless think, that he is too passionately addicted to his hero, when he assigns to him a marked superiority over all the grand painters, either of an-

cient or modern times. According to this critic, neither Raphael nor Michael Angelo possessed his austere genius, nor that perfect taste of the ancients which has assigned to him a peculiar pre-eminence in the History of his art. In short, we are told, that Poussin has produced nothing that savours of mediocrity.

The author terminates his discourse by a short and brilliant passage, in which he points out the analogy between the immortal painter of the Deluge and Eudamidas, and the sublime composer of The Cid and of Cinna. This analogy is formed with a considerable degree of policy and art, as it is, doubtless, honourable

to France, flattering to the society that was to decide on his own merits, as well as to the province in which it was pronounced, and to which it was addressed.

"Happy Normandy! felicitate thyself at having produced this immortal artist! felicitate thyself in having given birth to the two finest geniuses of which the French nation can boast, Peter Corneille and Nicholas Poussin, contemporaries, and the wonder of their age; both, at that period, without equals in their native country, and both, even at this day, considered as the first in their respective arts.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Of SIR WALTER RALEIGH to SIR ROBERT CECIL.

Ex Bib. Har. Mus. Erit.

To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Cecyll, knight, Principall Secretary to her Majestye.

SIR,

I AM not wyse enough to give you advise, but, if you take it for a good counsell to relent towards this tirant, you will repent it when it shall be to late. His mallice is fixt and will not evaporate by any your mild courses, for he will ascribe the alteration to her majestie's pusillanimitye and not to your good nature, knowinge that you worke butt uppon her humor, and not out of any love towards hyme. The lesse your make hyme, the lesse he shal be able to harm you and yours: and if her majestie's favor faill hyme, he will againe decline to a common parson. For after-revenges secure them not, for your own father that was esteemed to be the contriver of Norfolk's ruin, yet his soone followeth your father's soone and loveth him. Humors of men succeed not, but grow by occasions and accidents of tyme and powre. Somersett made no revendge on the Duke of Northumberland's heires. Northumberland, that now is, thinks not of Hatton's issew. Kellaway lives that murdered the brother of Horsey, and Horsey let hyme go by all his life tyme. I could name you a thousand of thos, and therefore, after-seares are but profesies, or rather conjectures from cawses too remote. Looke to the present and you do wisely. His soome shall be the youngest Earle of Inglande butt one, and, if his father be now kept down, Will.

Cecil shall be abell to keip as many men att his heeles as he, and more to. He may also mache in a better howse than his: and so that feare is no worth the fearinge: but, if the father contineu, he will be able to break the branches and pull up the tree, root and all. Loose not your advantage. If you do, I rede your destinye.

Your's to

W. RALEGH.

Let the queen hold Bothwell while she hath hyme. He will ever be the canker of her estate and saufftye. Princes are lost by securitye and preserved by prevention. I have seen the last of her good dayes and all ours after his libertye.

Of SIR WALTER RALIEGHE to SIR ROBERT CARRE, KNIGHT, afterwards EARL of SOME RSET.*

SIR,

After manye-great losses and manye yeare's sorrowes, of both which I have cause to feare I was mistaken in the endes, it is come to my knowledge that yo^r selfe (whom I knowe not but by an honorable fame) have bene persuaded to give me and myne o^r last fatal blowe, by obtayninge from his matie the inheritance of my children and nephewes, lost in lawe for wante of wordes. This done there remayneth nothings wth me but the bare name of lief, dispoyled of all els but the tytle and sorrowe thereof. His matie, whom I never offended (for I ever holde y^t both unnaturall and unmanlye to hate goodness), stayed me at

* Very erroneously printed in the Cabala, p. 355. Lond. 1663.

the grave's brinke, not (as I hope) that his matie thought me worthy of manye deathes and to beholde all myne caste owte of the worlde wth myselfe; but as a kynge, who knoweth the poore in truthe, hath retayned a promyse from God, that his throne shall be established for ever. And for yo^r selfe, S^r, seeinge yo^r daye is but nowe in the dawne and myne come to the evenynge; yo^r owne vertues and the king's grace assuringe you of manye good fortunes and much honor, I beseech you not to begynne yo^r first buildinge upon the ruynes of the innocent, and that ther greifes and sorrowes doe not attende yo^r first plantacōn. I have bene bounden to y^e nation, as well for manye other graces as for the true reports of my tryall to the king's matie; against whom, had I bene founde malignant, the bearinge of my cause woulde not have changed enemyes into friendes, malice into compassion, and the greatest number p^sent into a commiseracon of my estate. It is not the nature of fowle treason to begett such fayre passions, neyther woulde it agree wth the duetye and love of faythfull subjectes (especialye of yo^r nation) to bewaile his overthrowe who had conspyred against the most liberall and naturall lorde. I therefore trust, s^r, that you will not be the first that will kyll us owtright, cutt downe the tree with the fruite and undergoe the curse of them that enter into the fieldes of the fatherles, the w^{ch} (yff it please you to knowe the truthe) are farre lesse fruitfull in value than in fame. And that so worthy a gent. as yo^r selfe will rather bynde us to yo^r service, beinge, s^r, gent. not base in birthe or allyance, who have interest therein. And myselfe wth my uttermost thankfulness will ever remayne readye

to obey your comandements

WA. RAL.

To the honorable and worthy knight
S^r Rob^t Carre, at the courte.

Of DR. SAMUEL CLARKE.

Es MSS. R. Thoresby, esq^r.

Wiccomb, Ap. ult. 1700.

DEAR SIR,

I received the token of your kindness last week, but have not leisure at present to peruse it thoroughly, being engaged in the review, and correcting many of Dr. Mauton's sermons for the press, which will take me up a considerable time; and the truth is, I find little savour or relish in dry crabbed notions which

have no influence upon practice. Now I grow old, such discourses as may prepare me for eternity help me to further acquaintance and communion with God, and stir up my sluggish desires after him, are more suitable both to my necessities and inclination. Tho' every truth be valuable, yet some rich metal lies so deep and in such small quantities that the product will not answer the labour and charge. I am not much concerned whether the sun move about the earth (as the Scripture all along implies, and therefore I think is the truth) or the earth moves about the sun, which I take to be a very absurd opinion, because the sun is more fitted for motion than the earth, which is such a gross heavy body, and would be sett all on fire by such a rapid motion, as we see the wheels of a coach are subject to. But I wander, and shall add no more at present but that I am

Yo^r respectful brother

SA. CLARK.

To the Reverend Mr. John Humfry,
In Greute Russell-street,
near Montague-House.

Of DR. RADCLIFFE, to SIR GEORGE
BEAUMONT.

Es MSS. Radcliffe, Oxon.

January 5th, 1712.

SIR,

I cannot express the obligations I and my friends owe to you for the great and kind presents you were pleased to send me, with which you have enabled me to keep an open Xmas. I should have returned you thanks before, but that part of them had lasted 'till now, and remained extraordinarily good 'till the last. I wish I could have been so happy as to have enjoyed your company here, that, as you were the founder, you might have been a partaker also of your own favour. And God knows how soon now a melancholy occasion may be the cause of our meeting. I don't doubt but that you have heard the account of her Majesty's illness, and here we are all in the dark as well as the doctors. At first they said it was ague, and then they gave the jesuits' bark: she took but three doses, and that was left off; so that I suppose they found it no ague, or else she should have taken more or none at all. Then it was conjectured to be the gout in the stomach, and now it is thought to be the gout all over excepting the joints. One of the doctors declared, because there was no intermission the 2d day, that

that it was a tertian postponed. Another, which was Sir David, he declared, that now, God be thank't, her Majesty would certainly be well; and, when he was asked the reason, he told them she was grown deafe, and that was a sign the bark had taken place, and at that time she had taken but two doses, and never took one afterwards. Shadwell was asked how the Queen did, and he said she would do very well, but the *puls was dure*, which puzzled all the maids of honour. All her physicians keep close to her, which makes the stocks fall, and they will never rise as long as they stay there. I find both Colebatch and Woodward are in town still. I wish the rest were with them. If I hear any thing in particular, I will acquaint you with it. I wish you a happy Xmass & a happy new year, & many, & that her Majesty may be restored to a perfect health. For the perfect accomplishment of all these, are the sincere wishes of him who is,

Sir,

Your most obliged and most obedient
humble servant,

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

Note.—In a letter from Mr. Ford to Dean Swift, it is said, (after giving an account of

the Queen's illness) "Radcliffe was sent for to Carshalton, about noon, by order of council, but said he had taken physic and could not come. In all probability he had saved her life, for, I am told, the late Lord Gower had been often in the same condition with the gout in his head, and Radcliffe kept him alive many years after." In the account of Dr. Radcliffe, in the *Biographia Britannica*, they say that the Dr.'s name was not once mentioned, either by the Queen or any Lord of the council, only that Lady Masham sent to him without their knowledge two hours before the Queen's death, and they insert a letter written by the Dr. to one of his friends, which, as well as the above, will prove that the Doctor always maintained the contrary, tho' a motion was made in the House that he might be censured for not attending her Majesty. The Doctor, however, by this supposed refusal, became so much the object of public resentment, that he was apprehensive of being assassinated, as appears from a letter to Dr. Mead, in which he says, "I shall not be from home, as I have received several letters which threaten me with being pulled to pieces, if ever I come to London."

The Doctor only survived the Queen three months; the dread of the populace and the want of company in the country village in which he lived and dared not to leave, shortened his life. He was just 64 years old.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A POST UNDER GOVERNMENT.

A GREAT place at court, (sayeth that right learned antiquary, John Seiden), strangely qualifieth the man who holds it: John Reed, groom of the chamber to my Lord of Kent, was in the right. Noye, the attorney-general, being dead, some were saying, "how will the king do for a fit man to succeed him?" "Why any man," sayeth John Reed, "may execute the place." "I warrant," says my lord, "thou thinkest *thou* understandest enough to perform it." "Let the king make me attorney-general," quoth John, "and I would fain see that man who durst say, *there is any thing which I do not understand!*"

During the administration of the late Lord North, Mr. Charles Fox once declaiming on the manner in which persons were chosen for their different offices in the administration of this country, said, that "Unquestionably Great Britain might boast of men with abilities of every

description, men, who were in a superior degree qualified for every department in the state! but," added he, "the noble lord in the blue ribband has the peculiar felicity of placing them in situations where their peculiar acquirements are totally useless. What I mean, may be in a degree exemplified by my repeating part of a conversation I had a few days ago with a foreigner of high rank, who mentioning several English gentlemen he had known in France, asked me after Mr. Fullarton; "With this young gentleman," added he, "I frequently transacted business during the time he was confidential secretary to Lord Stormont, during that noble lord's embassy to the court at Paris; and the peculiar attention, address, and ability, he there displayed, led me to think he would soon obtain a high diplomatic situation. I suppose Mr. Fullarton is by this time a *Chargé des Affaires*, and in the way to being an ambassador himself." Mr. Fullarton, replied I; Mr. Fullarton! Sir, *he is in the army!*

army! he was a colonel a month ago, and may, for what I know, be promoted a general by this time! In the army, Sir!—you astonish me; I thought you had a great number of gentlemen whose talents and experience qualified them, and whose long services entitled them, to promotion in that. Pray what have your government done with Sir Guy Carleton, who I remember distinguished himself so much while I was in America? If you wish to see Sir Guy Carleton, Sir, (replied I,) you will find him at Whitehall, with a pen stuck behind his ear, auditing the national accounts!”

INGENIOUS QUOTATION.

Moore's erratic poetry having become celebrated, a reviewer applied to it this line of Waller, concerning Apollo and Daphne:

“He grasp'd at love, and fill'd his hand with bays.”

DISAPPOINTMENT IS CENSORIOUS.

An unsuccessful writer often becomes a morose critic:—insipid white wine makes sharp vinegar.

ERRORS IN THE IMPROVED VERSION.

Two grammatical errors have been committed in a single sentence, by the authors of the improved version, in rendering the anecdote of the cinædus: Mark xiv. 51. They write: “And the young men *lay* hold on him,” instead of writing: *layed* hold of. The past tense of to lay is *layed*: and we always say, to take hold of, to lay hold of a thing or person; not to take hold on, to lay hold on.

CRAZINESS.

The Germans have a Magazine of Experimental Psychology (*der Erfahrungs-seelene-kunde*), which for ten years or more was regularly continued at Berlin. It compiles the Beauties of Insanity; and narrates with philosophic, and sometimes with medical, commentaries, the more remarkable cases of credulity, superstition, errancy of idea, internal apparition, transport of mind, idiotism, or phrenzy, which came under the author's observation. A favourite system with him seems to be, that guilt is but a form of insanity, and crimes the explosions of unwatched madness; that an enlightened police would call its jailers, keepers; and its Newgate, Bedlam; and that, during their lucid intervals, the worst men are entitled to the charities of intercourse, and the recommencements of freedom.

IMAGINARY AUTHORSHIP.

During the seven years' war, a German, MONTHLY MAG. No. 217.

named John Matthias Klug, who was connected with the commissariate of the Prussian army, came over to London. It does not appear that he published in England any book.

On his return to Germany, he said, that he had written a refutation of the King of Prussia's infidel philosophy, and boasted of his triumph in this literary crusade. Afterwards, he said, that the King of Prussia was seeking for him to imprison him, and that he should perish in a protestant inquisition, suffering like Trenck. In order to avoid this suppositious danger, he took refuge in the imperial city of Frankfort on the Maine; hired a garret in the house of a Jew, named Brentano, which he never quit- ted; had the door, which fronted his stair case, filled up with grating, so that he could receive provisions through the lattice, without opening his apartment; bought fire-arms, which lay about always loaded; and in every thing lived after the manner of a man, who hourly expected to be seized by the constables, and was determined to repel force by force. His chairs, his tables, his clothes, made himself, with singular dexterity. He had sunk upon his life a sufficient sum to buy all he wanted; and would frequently treat himself with oranges, which the Jew-boys brought to his grating. Of his savings he made an annual rouleau, to the amount sometimes of three hundred ducats, which he sent to some evangelical pastor for charitable uses. He died in 1776.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

A continental metaphysician and philologist maintains, that the first ideas of divinity arise in human minds from the use of impersonal verbs. *It is warm. It is cold. It rains. It snows. It lightens and thunders.*

So long, says he, as the cause of any phenomenon is announced by language, we seek no further. *The wind blows*, is a phrase which seems to tell us all we want to know about the fact. But by endeavouring to comprehend and define the great I T, we at length personify the unknown cause of all the operations of nature. Accordingly we shun, with a sort of secret piety, to use impersonally verbs of ill omen, such as: *it blasts; it tempests.* We say, *I am hurt*; but not *it hurts me*; unless the *it* has a specific antecedent.

Unfortunately for the theorist, these idioms are not common to all languages; T although

although they are to many. Horne Tooke thinks, (vol. ii, p. 56) that *it*, anciently *hit*, is the past participle of *harlan* to name, and that *it* answers to *the aforesaid*. But it seems as likely to be the substantive *head*, the use of which for *sky* occurs in several languages.

SINGULAR COLLECTION OF LETTERS.

The correspondence of men celebrated for genius, learning, rank, or activity, has repeatedly been edited. Even the correspondence of obscure men has found commentators. That of merchants, of lovers, of parents, has been published, as supplying models for imitation. But the most singular collection of epistolary

exertions ever compiled, was printed at Berlin in 1783, for Mylius; and consists of Original Letters of Lunatics. They are not forgeries, but were picked up by a formal quest resulting from enquiry at the several mad-houses. They throw light on many questions of psychology; not directly, but as adapted to be the cause of observation in others. The editor commends letter-writing as the most useful discipline, in which those who are out of their minds can be employed. No doubt he aspires to assemble materials for half-a-dozen additional volumes.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

[The name of Hugh Peters has usually been considered as a synonyme to fanaticism. Hume, in his Apology for the Stuarts, called a History of England, and all the biographers of the reigns of Charles and James, and their subsequent copyists, denominate him, "*a fanatical preacher*." Let us hear him, however, speak for himself, in a work published a few weeks after his extraordinary trial and execution. Our copy of this curious little book is defective from the 10th page, and we should feel obliged to any of our readers who would have the goodness to transcribe and send us the remainder.]

A Dying Father's last Legacy to an Only Child, or Mr. Hugh Peters' Advice to his daughter. Written by his own hand, during his late Imprisonment in the Tower of London; and given her a little before his death.

For Elizabeth Peters.

MY DEAR CHILD,

I HAVE thought to leave you the extract, so far as may concern your self; and because there are so many books printed, looking to all cases, which I have often commended to you; my labour will be the less, though your pains the greater, in searching and studying them, which, next to the scriptures, I

conjure you to acquaint your self withall; for never age was so pregnant that way since our Saviour came in the flesh, which light I wish may grow to greater glory. But to thy self.

1. Above all things know, that nothing can do you any good without *union with Christ the head*; which can never be, till your *understanding be enlightened* with the want of Christ, and his worth; and then that your will be so subdued to that light, that it draw forth choice, and consent of and to that only good, with an emvire or resolution to close with him against sin, world, hell, death, &c. And know this, that the necessity of a Christ (which the understanding discovers) will set the will on work to all duty, and (the worth in Christ it makes manifest) will make the will delight; unless these two faculties be thus wrought upon by the word and spirit, you will be at a constant loss, and all the miscarriages in religion have the ignorance of this for the fountain. Read *Shepherd's Convert*, *Daniel Roger's Practical Catechism*, and *Hooker*, to this end, with such other helps as you may get; and herein I am the more earnest with you, because in this my condition, I find that *union with Christ, and the satisfaction Christ hath made to his Father's justice, by his active and passive obedience, are the only two pillars that must support a soul leaving a mortal body*. For, as I profess
my

my self orthodox in all points of religion, according to the *Assemblies Confession*, explained by others at the *Savoy* also; so I have desired in nothing to be more clear, than in the two doctrines aforesaid: I have wished you to be perfect in *Rom.* 8. and mind *vers.* 1. and *vers.* 28. well, with what follows to the end of that chapter; this hath been my experience, that the preaching of these truths have been my greatest advantage, and of most benefit to others; though in this I have enough to bewail also.

2. To this purpose, hear the best men, keep the best company, read the best books, especially make the grounds of religion your own; *Balls* and the *Assemblies Catechism*, with the like you have from me commended to you: and though there are near an hundred several *catechisms* in the nation; yet (if found) they must speak one thing, viz. *Man lost in himself, redeemed only by Christ*, and holy walking, or thankfulness; you have my experience so often repeated to you, *that an unbroken heart, and an uncatechised head, will keep distance enough betwixt God and a poor sinfull creature*: Oh! that parents and ministers would think of it, what a heap of mischiefs this neglect hath produced.

The *Waldenses* and *Germans* had never been so famous for suffering, had they been *uncatechized*. This is a large field, in which I could walk long, preach long, yea, lose my self in this sweet wilderness: *For this is life eternal to know thee and Jesus Christ, Joh. 17. 23.* But take this for a caution, that many may be well taught also, who never took forth Christ's first three lessons, never *denying themselves*, nor *taking up the Cross*, nor *following him*, *Matth. 16. 24.* We know no more than we practise, yet we shall never practise without knowledge; how many scriptures give evidence to this, which I forbear to quote; only remember how *Solomon* extols *wisdom and knowledge*.

I take my share in mourning, that I see in the afternoon of this age, the shadow longer than the substance, profession than practice; though the trade may not be condemned, when it falls into ill hands that manage it.

He that sets up religion, to get any thing by it more than the glory of God, and the saving his own soul, will make a bad bargain of it in the close. *My dear only child*, be rooted in the truth, and thou shalt be fruitfull, and thriving.

3. Be constant in reading the Scrip-

tures, and that with a fervent meditation, I mean, as to pray in praying, fast in fasting, so to read in reading: many doubtless take up a cursory trade, to read out the cries of a defiled or rackt conscience: I say read with delight, not as under a load, or as a labourer, who waits for the shadow of the evening, which you shall never do, unless your heart be connatural with the word; and therefore remember as *justification* takes away *guilt* and *punishment*; *sanctification* takes away the *power* and *filth*; *glorification* takes away the *presence of sin*: so *effectual calling* takes away that *jarre* that is betwixt the soul and the law of God, by reason of sin; the called of God read but their Father's blessed will in reading his word, his *Testament*, his *legacies*, his *precepts*, his *threatnings* against sin, &c. all which his childe delights to hear and read. This one book, well read, will answer any question, or case, and you'll finde *Solomon's Proverbs* the best *politicks*, and *Christ crucified* the best *divinity*. But in reading the Scriptures let me reach out this experience, when you have prayed over your purpose that way, then in every chapter, first minde the method, then note the hard things you understand not, and get helps to clear them to you. And lastly, gather out the chief doctrines, or lessons, then in reading one chapter, you may understand many: and if you read the Bible with the *annotations* of some divines, or the *Dutch* translated, it will not be amiss. I have formerly commended to you a little *English* library, in this kinde, which I now fear, your so much altered condition will not give you time to be vers'd in. However, remember *David*, *Psal. 119.* how every verse almost shews love to the Word. And truly you may be assured, you shall upon mine and your own experience finde, that you shall have no more Christ, nay, God, spirit, faith, peace, comfort, than you have scripture: nor will you have any Christ, a Saviour, that is not a scripture Christ. Oh that the word may dwell plentifully in you, my poor child.

4. *Pray continually*, is the apostle's counsel to the *Thessalonians*: and for this you may have far better helps, then from my unworthy unable self. There are many helps to *devotion*, *Mr. Baxter*, *Burrows*, *Gurnal*, *Bridge*, &c. Yet you shall have what I promised, even my experience: I hope you know, that prayer is the breathing forth of holy desires, or, lifting up the soul upon God, or asking the

the things we need from God, in and by Christ, according to his holy will, not without confessions, and thanksgiving. The work must have time, seriousness, composure: and this take undoubtedly, *that prayers can never fly high, where the person is not accepted, and can have no strength without faith.*

5. Keep a constant watch, upon your whole man, for which much hath been written, as *Mr. Reyner's Rule for the new Creature, Mr. Brinsley's Watch*; and many others, from the thoughts, and affections to all cases almost.

But since I promised the addition of my *experience* to your self, I have held that very true, noted by *David*: yea, by some heathens, that *our life is seventy years*: half of which time spends its self in eating, drinking, and sleeping: the remainder is thirty-five; and of that you may allow the first fifteen, even for childhood, till when ordinarily little is minded that is solid: then twenty only are left of the number, and of them even half spent in by-business: and then tell me how little do we live? How needfull is it then that you be upon your watch continually, when so many silver brooks run by many doors unregarded.

6. For thy growth in grace I am the more zealous, because (2 *Pet.* 3. 8.) the apostle propounded it as a cure against all the *errors of the wicked*.

The best evidence of growth, is to grow more humble, more holy, attend that well: you see how it is from meal to meal, from one sabbath to another, one sermon to another; are you fed or surfeited? A very very little grace (if true) saving: a little growth (if right) is comforting: beleeve and live, beleeve and grow: all decays come through want of faith: to fetch blood from the life vein, the Lord Christ. The south and north blow upon thee for growth (my child).

7. In all things as you will have use: so you need to study conscience well, for it eats, drinks, walks, sleeps, buyes, sells, accompanies you to every duty, service, work, doing, or suffering; for which you have *Ames his Cases* and some others.

Remember a good conscience and sin cannot live together: let but this bird sing sweetly within, and let heaven and earth come together thou shalt be safe (my poor child).

8. Next I am to remember you, that you have much work to do in a little time: which calls you up to labour, as

the day the lark, and the lark the husbandman, *Eccles.* 12. the whole chapter: I hope you have it.

About redemption of time, you have many treatises. The greatest of your work in your short time, is to get Christ, and live upon him, and to him; and this is the life of faith; which you can never live unless faith have to live upon it self, which will digest nothing but word, and promises. Therefore now you are young, lay in a good stock for faith to live on, but you must do it seasonably. Therefore secure your principles, walk up to the compass of every duty, clear your evidences, keep close common with God, look out to growing evils, and fit for them; and these are the work of your generation. I say, it is your work, you may easier make barrs to the sea, and order the influences of heaven, then call back yesterday.

Therefore work and pray, repent, beleeve, get assurances of heaven to day, I say, to day, and be happy for ever (*Dear Child*).

9. I must also invite you to content in a low condition, for which you have great furtherance, as *Mr. Burroughs* for *Contentment* (whose Writings are all savory); but for my own thoughts they are these, that though many write and speak of the contempt of the world, some cloyster up themselves from it; yet very few are masters of this art, which the apostle himself had been long learning.

Constitution, age, experience, parts, afflictions, fulness, honour, glory, will all say, We have it not; crowns have it not; and beggars want it: I was about to say, it is only in heaven. This herb grows in very few gardens. But, Oh that you might be truly content!

The good Lord grant you may groundedly say, *Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven*; and that is content, my child.

10. I commend unto you meekness of spirit, *Zep.* 2. 3. be loving to all, envy none, though they thrive by evil, and are evil, *Psal.* 37. 1. You know what a promise the meek have, *Matth.* 5. 5. As inordinate passion bears the name of all sin in Scripture; so meekness carries many good things with it, as love, pity, patience, &c. Nor do I oppose meekness to zeal, but would have you allow both their perfect work. Meekness will make smooth all your wayes, disappoint enemies of the advantage they may take against you: and your love

love will not only cover many sins but help many out of them: indeed these will be a strong guard unto you, and grief will hardly get footing long, where meeknesse and her concomitants dwell.

When you lose a poor father, or a rich friend, you will be able to say you knew them mortal, and will be quiet, though not senseless. It will fit you for meditation, a duty even out of doors, and very hardly practised: know the sad experience of passion, how it barrs the door against prayer and other duties: Oh! how can we lift up wrathfull hands to heaven. They say, anger is the boyling of the blood about the heart, I am sure it cools the heart in spirituals: God took this to himself, when he discovered his name to *Moses*, a pitifull, pardoning, long-suffering, God. Oh that you might be God-like, Christ-like, *Moses*-like; *Michael* contesting with the dragon, maintained his meekness; and *Paul* sayes, it is the woman's ornament. The Lord make you meek from the true root, (my dear child.)

11. Beware of a trifling loose heart, which hath been the guise and the bane of many in these last days of liberty, and the decay of that old solemn, serious spirit, and sober, that was among and upon the ancient professors of religion, was very visible, and broke out to the common vanity of the world in diet, clothes, recreations, condemn'd and threatned, *Isa. 3.* But so loose in

holy things, that who almost did not make religion an indifferant thing, and all duties concerning it accordingly, (though the like reformation was never known in any age.) But new temptations drew forth old corruptions, made good by the changes the *Israelites* were under, and their trifling with God under all his bounty to them, till they scorn manna and ease, and would have garlick and oppression. It much appeared in this, that it grew common to dispute principles, even the highest and most consented to; as also in slighting promises, vows, engagements, oaths, inconstancy in duty, undervaluing authority; shaken men were with every wind, like to every company; ministers many words, and frothy, shells, and out-sides, most men playing fast and loose with God. Do but mind in your reading, what a sober, plain, unaffected, holy strayn is in *Dod, Sibbs, Preston, Hooker, Burrows*, and many other good men, to what you find in some others, though it may be good men too.

Ah (my childe), a frothy wit and a vitious life carry directly to atheisme, which is the master mischief of this age, yea, in professing *England*.

Look to a day of reckoning. Christ's spirit was ever serious, never known to laugh. *Be sober and watch*, (dear child.)

[To be continued.]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPITAPH

ON ELEANOR —, WHO DIED IN THE
AUTHOR'S SERVICE.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

PEACE to the shade of gentle NELL,
Who had no sins to be forgiven:
Yet should her soul be doom'd to Hell,
There surely cannot be a Heav'n!

Somers' Town, July, 1811.

CORRALINN,

A LAMENT.

By JOHN MAYNE.

WHEN I was last on bonny Clyde,
It was a joyfu' time to me—
My lover smiling by my side,
And his sweet bairn upon my knee)

We rov'd about yon castle-wa',
We gather'd flow'rs at Corra Linn,
Delighted wi' the water-fa',
Yet wond'ring at the rumbling din.

But never mair will bonny Clyde,
Nor Corra Linn ha'e charms for me,
For Death has pierc'd my true-love's side,
And in his death my fate I see!

ANACREON ON HIS LYRE.

FROM THE GREEK.

By THE REV W. FAULKNER.

ATREUS, thy race divine, I'll sing,
And Cadmus too, shall tune my string:
But ah! my lyre no string will move,
Nor ought repeat but strains of love.

My lyre, of late, I strung anew,
And bade to strains of love adieu.

Herculean

Herculean toils my song inspir'd,
And all my soul with rapture fir'd;
But not Herculean toils could move,
Or ought, my lyre, but strains of love.
To heroes, then, I bid adieu,
And, Love, my lyre devote to you.

TO JAMES WEBB, Esq.
WITH A VOLUME OF MISCELLANEOUS
POEMS BY THE AUTHOR.

AH scorn not them of simple race,
Fond fools, who find their dearest pleasure
In one kind smile, their verse to grace;
One sympathising tear their treasure!
Ah scorn them not! for they have joys
When Friendship Fame's coy voice would borrow,
That steal from memory every sorrow,
And send a bliss no care alloys.
But he who cold to poesy,
Would damp the hallow'd fire;
The beam of his contemptuous eye,
Falling like ice-bolt from on high,
Might quench at once the pyre:
And fancy's wildest flashes die,—
Like northern lights across the sky,
A moment blaze, then trackless fly,
And in the beam expire.
Even I, unworthy votaress
At that resplendent shrine,
Such thrilling joys even I confess,
And all those fears are mine:
I would not to the senseless ear
Of the dull worldly-wise,
Pour forth my rustic melodies,
Or breathe my wood-notes clear.
But thou upborne on harmony,
Who trill'st thy liquid song;
Now rapt in music's extacy,
Now gliding from the throng.
To taste, to share, the home-blest life,
With woman, sister, daughter, wife!
(As skylark, poised on daring wing,
In noon-day stillness carolling;
Now hovering high, and now descending,
His sweet divisions varying, blending;
Till dropping in his dear-lov'd nest,
The parent warbler sinks to rest:)
Thou must have felt the thrilling spell,
The fairy dream unspeakable;
The stirring thought, the blood wild rushing,
Bright visions, like the rainbow flushing;
The better part of poesy;
Which flashing o'er the gifted hour,
Mock slow expression's feeble power;
And, like the cistus lovely flower,
Grasp at them and they fly!
He who dare hope those dreams to bind
That dart in stillness o'er the mind,
First bid him try
To fix the forms in yonder glass,
Or chain the shadows as they pass;—
So vain is poesy!

Yet scorn not her of simple race,
Who feels such dreams her dearest pleasure;
Who seeks thy smile her verse to grace,
Thy sympathising tear her treasure!

MARY RUSSEL MITFORD.
Bertram House, July 15, 1811.

ELEGIAC LINES

To the Memory of Mr. ALEXANDER BARTHOLOMAN, late Editor of the York Herald.

By W. H. C. IRELAND, Esq.

THE huntsman's horn sounds mournful thro'
the vale,
O'ercome with sadness, must the sports-
man yield;
Thy knell stern death, proclaims the fearful
tale,
Since staunch BARTHOLOMAN hath left
the field.
No more with native honesty and truth,
He breathes the language of a soul sincere;
Nor gives instruction to the ripening youth,
Unaw'd by grandeur and disdaining fear.
He sleeps, alas! from earthly comforts torn,
Nor feels the sorrow, that bedews his
tomb;
His anguish'd offspring:—Widow left for-
lorn;
Awaiting, pensively their future doom.
Arouse my energy!—why let despair,
O'er reason hold one moment's fell con-
troul?
Tho' dead to mortals; he is call'd to share,
The bliss attendant on a virtuous soul.
'Twas his to prove that industry and toil
With perseverance smooth the rugged
way:
'Twas his to cultivate a barren soil;
And, YORK's true HERALD, trumpet free-
dom's lay.
Staunch to his country's rights he scorn'd dis-
grace,
And dar'd the venal ministerial band;
His sterling columns gold cou'd ne'er debase,
His Politics were blazon'd through the
land.
True Whig his principles were sound and pure,
He ever prov'd corruptions deadly bare;
Convinc'd that Magna Charta can secure,
To England's sons, their liberty again.
Link'd to those sports our father's lov'd to
share,
He claim'd a mind with kindred fervor
fir'd,
Nor long he vainly sought—his ardent care,
Gain'd him the soul congenial he requir'd.*

* Mr. William Pick, who, for many years,
conducted the sporting annals of the Herald.
'Twas

'Twas then he chronicled each stallion's speed,
 Proclaim'd the fleetness of the courser's race;
 'Twas then appear'd, each bold equestrian
 deed,
 And all the honours of the dashing chace.
 By toils like these, he gain'd the just ap-
 plause,
 Due from each lover of the course and field;
 By these he earn'd what constant labour
 draws,
 That golden harvest, industry must yield.
 Yet, ah! stern fate, he own'd thy sovereign
 pow'r,
 God's will omnipotent, must still be done;
 His course was stopp'd, in one eventful hour,
 'Ere yet the race of life was fairly run.
 Chill'd is that ardor nothing cou'd eclipse,
 Numb'd are those energies his bosom
 knew;
 Mute are the themes, that erst escap'd his lips;
 The praise of friendship and affection true.

Yet, tho' subdu'd by Death's resistless dart,
 His hov'ring spirit ne'er shall prove su-
 pine;
 Redoubl'd ardor, shall each page impart,
 And all his talents, thro' the HERALD
 shine.

Then patron of the turf, a long farewell;
 For thee, the sportman vents the manly
 sigh:
 Long shall each friendly tongue thy firmness
 tell;
 And tears ensteep thy babe's and widow's
 eye.

So moans the bard, who knew thy sterling
 worth,
 And offers at thy tomb his willing lays;
 Receive the tribute of a child of earth,
 Who bound with cypress, chants thy latest
 praise.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

* * Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.

MR. GEORGE LOWE'S, (CHEAPSIDE,) for
British Shirting Cloth.

THIS invention ought to have been noticed at an earlier period, but it escaped our attention when it was first announced to the public. It is well known that many of our countrymen, and still more among the female sex, resort to calico, in preference to the Irish linen, which has long been almost generally used in the manufacture of the under garments. The objections to calico are, that its texture is not sufficiently durable, and that its colour will not remain tolerably good even while it lasts. Mr. Lowe, it should seem, has taken advantage of the experiments of the illustrious Fourcroy, and has produced a fabric, which he calls "British shirting cloth," made from a mixture of cotton and flax, which is said, by those who have given it ample trial, to be equally strong with the Irish linen, and to wash as well as that substance. It answers likewise the purpose of calico, being, like that, a bad conductor of heat, and of course not subjecting the wearer to those changes in temperature which are experienced from the Irish linen, by the invalid, and those subject to perspiration in the common business of life. This article is manufactured for the patentee, by the Strutts, of Derby, who employ a

vast number of hands in the work. The British shirting, compared with Irish, with respect to the fineness of its texture, and its durability, is said to be but little more than half as expensive as that linen.

MR. EGERTON SMITH'S, (LIVERPOOL,) for
a Patent Binnacle and Compass.

The chief object of this invention is, that the same compass by which the helmsman is steering on deck, is at the same time visible below in the cabin, &c. thereby enabling the captain to have a constant check upon the steersman, a circumstance which, on most occasions, must be of great importance to the interests of the navy, in every vessel of which a correct log-book should always be accessible. This object is effected principally by the form of the glass used. The lamp, or candle, which lights the binnacle, is placed in the cabin, of course the expence of one light is saved, and all the inconveniences of blowing out in a squally night, and likewise the trouble of trimming the lamp, are avoided. Though the light is exceedingly vivid, yet the binnacle shows no light overboard, so that the vessel cannot be traced by it in the night. The binnacle is so constructed, that neither rain, nor snow, nor the spray of the sea, can enter it; and the compass is so formed, that the card cannot

cannot be unshipped, either by the motion of the vessel, or by the firing of cannon. This invention, which for some time was eagerly opposed, on account of the innovation, is now getting into pretty general use.

MR. JAMES BELL'S, (WHITECHAPEL,) for Improvements in Refining Sugar, and in forming Sugar-loaves of a certain Description.

In the specification before us, the patentee first describes the present method of refining sugar, pointing out the objections to which it is liable. These, it should seem, relate chiefly to the use of pots for collecting the sirups, on account of the time and labour of the workmen: the difficulty of ascertaining the quantity and quality of the sirup obtained from each class of sugars under process: the tendency of the sirup to turn acid by remaining in the pots, in the upper parts of the sugar-house: the time and labour of the workmen scraping the pots previously to taking stock: the expence of new pots to replace the breakage of the old ones, and the waste which the new pots occasion by absorbing the sirup. To obviate these, and some other objections which are noticed, Mr. Bell makes use of trunks, or gutters, placed under the moulds in such manner as to receive the sirup dropping from them, and to convey it into cisterns, from which it may be again conveyed into the pans. These trunks may be made of any convenient lengths, and may be formed of any substance which will not be injured by the sirup; such as wood, pottery, artificial stone, or metal. They are to be placed in a sloping direction, so as to carry the sirup into pipes communicating with cisterns appropriated to different sirups, which may be conveyed from these cisterns into the pans, by means of pipes and stop-cocks. To keep separate the different qualities of sirup, each cistern should be divided into compartments to receive the different sirups, and the cisterns themselves should be placed in a cool situation. Mr. Bell's improvements, with regard to the forming of sugar-loaves, is to give, by means of the requisite moulds, a fluted or striped appearance to the outside of them, instead of using a plain mould only. He also suggests, that, at the bottom, a letter, name, ornament, figure, device, &c. may be impressed to improve their appearance.

MR. JOHN GREGORY'S, (ISLINGTON,) for a Method of Tunning and Cleansing Ales and Beers into Casks.

In the drawings attached to this specification, is shewn the cleansing back, or other vessel, in which beer, ale, or wort, is supposed to be in readiness for tuning, after having passed through the first stages of its fermentation. There is a pipe through which the fermented liquor is conveyed by a main pipe, and branches into any number of butts, barrels, or other vessels, which act of drawing off, or conveying, is called tuning, or cleansing. There is another vessel into which part of the fermenting liquor of the back is admitted through a pipe, and serves to support a float which rises and falls with the liquor, and, by means of an arm, branch, &c. which is properly supported, raises and lowers a sluice, or sliding piece, to the effect, that, when the float is considerably raised, the sliding piece shall shut off the communication through the pipe already described; and, on the other hand, when the float is suffered to subside, the sliding piece shall afford less obstruction, or even leave the passage through the pipe quite open. The passage through this pipe may be opened, shut, or obstructed, by the action of a float operating upon a cock in the manner of what is called, a ball-cock. The butts, barrels, &c. are so placed, that the respective bung-holes shall lie in that sort of horizontal plane, as shall admit the liquor from the back to flow through the pipes into the butts, barrels, or other vessels, so as completely to fill them, and no more, and will prevent any yeast from lodging in the upper part of the said butts, barrels, and other vessels. This method is said to produce the advantage of a very considerable saving of labour, in tuning or cleansing ales or beers, and is calculated to produce a much cleaner, finer, and more valuable article, because the liquor is introduced without that mischievous degree of agitation which takes place when the same is poured in at the bung-hole by the common method, and because the yeast, not being suffered to remain stagnant upon the surface of the liquor in the cask, is not liable to be absorbed upon any change of the atmosphere, which is well known to produce injury by a second fermentation, and other irregular processes in the same.

LIST

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.

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We could expect to surmount the first difficulty only by means of the metallic oxides which easily give up their oxygen, or by the hyper-oxygenated muriate of potash. Some experiments soon made us give the preference to the above salt, which succeeded beyond all expectation. It was not quite so easy, however, to overcome the latter difficulty; for we could not attempt combustion in a retort full of mercury. To prevent the matter from being burnt, the retort must have been broken: it became necessary to find an apparatus, therefore, in which we might—

1. Burn portions of substance so small as not to fracture the vessels.
2. To make a great number of successive combustions, in order that the results might be perceptible.
3. To collect the gases as they were formed.

An apparatus of the above description is formed of three distinct pieces: one is a very thick glass tube, closed at its lower extremity by the blow-pipe, and open at its upper end, about two decimetres in length, and eight millimetres in breadth; it has laterally five centimetres from its aperture; a very small tube also of glass, which is soldered to it, and which resembles that which we should adapt to a retort for receiving the gases. The other piece is a copper ferule into which we insert the open extremity of the large glass tube, and with which it is united by means of a mastic which melts

only at 40°. The last piece is a peculiar kind of stop-cock, in which the whole merit of the apparatus consists. The key of this stop-cock has no hole through it, and turns in every direction without giving vent to the air: there is simply about the middle of it a cavity capable of receiving a small pea: but this cavity is such, that, being in its upper position, it corresponds to a small vertical funnel which penetrates the socket, and of which it forms, in some measure, the extremity of the beak, and which, when brought back to its lower position, communicates with, and is a continuation of, the body of the stop-cock, which is hollow, and is screwed to the ferule. Thus, when we put small fragments of any matter into the funnel and turn the key, the cavity is soon filled, and carries the matter into the body of the stop-cock, from which it falls into the ferule, and from thence to the bottom of the glass tube.

If this substance, therefore, be a mixture of hyper-oxygenated muriate of potash and of vegetable substance in proper proportions, and if the lower part of the glass tube be sufficiently warm, it will briskly take fire: the vegetable substance will then be instantaneously destroyed and transformed into water and carbonic acid, which will be collected over mercury with the oxygen gas issuing by the small lateral tube.

In order to execute this operation easily, we may conceive that it is necessary that the matter be detached entirely from the cavity and fall to the bottom of the tube. For this purpose it is made up into small balls, as will be mentioned presently: we may also conceive that it is necessary to inquire what is the proper quantity of hyper-oxygenated muriate for burning completely vegetable substance. We must even take the precaution to employ at least one-half more than this substance requires, in order that the combustion may be complete.

But of all the inquiries which ought to precede the operation, the most important is the analysis of the hyper-oxygenated muriate employed; for upon this all the calculations of the experiments are in a great measure founded.

All this being well understood, it will be easy to analyse a vegetable substance with the hyper-oxygenated muriate. The substance is to be ground on a porphyry slab with the greatest care, as also the hyper-

hyper-oxygenated muriate; quantities of both are to be weighed in very accurate scales; they are to be well mixed, moistened, and rolled into cylinders; these are to be divided into small balls, which are to be exposed to a boiling heat in order to render them as dry as the original materials were. If the substance to be analysed is a vegetable acid, it is to be combined with lime or barytes before mixing it with the hyper-oxygenated muriate: the salt which results is to be analysed, and an account is to be taken of the carbonic acid which remains united to the base after the experiment: lastly, if the substance to be analysed contains some bodies which are foreign to its nature, they are also to be taken account of.

Thus we know accurately that a given weight of this mixture represents a known weight of hyper-oxygenated muriate, and of the substance which we wish to analyse.

Now, in order to finish the operation, nothing more is requisite than to make the bottom of the tube red hot; to drive off all the air by means of a certain number of balls, which we do not weigh, and which we throw in one after another; then to decompose in the same manner a weight of them precisely determined, and carefully to collect all the gases in flasks full of mercury, and gauged beforehand.

If all the flasks are of the same capacity, they will be filled with gas by equal weights of mixture; and if we examine these gases, we shall find them perfectly identical, an evident proof of the extreme accuracy of this method of analysis.

The tube ought to be kept during the whole operation at the highest degree of heat which it can support without melting, in order that the gases may not contain any ox-carburetted hydrogen gas. In all cases the analysis ought to be performed over mercury. This is a proof to which it is indispensable to subject them: for this purpose it is sufficient to mix them with one-fourth of their volume of hydrogen, and to pass an electric spark into them. As they contain a great excess of oxygen, the hydrogen which we add, and of which an account must be kept, burns as well as the whole ox-carburetted hydrogen, which they may contain; and we thus acquire the certainty that they are no longer formed of any thing but carbonic acid and oxygen, which must be separated by potash.

But this necessity of raising the temperature obliges us on the other hand to

take some precautions in order that the stop-cock may not be heated. With this view the glass tube is passed through a brick, to which it is fastened with clay, and which at the same time gives solidity to the apparatus: besides this, we must solder to the body of the stop-cock a small hollow cylinder, in which water is put, or rather ice.

We have thus all the necessary data for knowing the proportion of the principles of the vegetable substance: we know how much of this substance has been burnt, since we have the weight of it to a demi-milligramme: we know how much oxygen is wanted to transform it into water and into carbonic acid, since the quantity of it is given by the difference which exists between that contained in the hyper-oxygenated muriate, and that contained in the gases: lastly, we know how much carbonic acid is formed, and we calculate how much water ought to be formed.

By following the same order of analysis, we also succeeded in determining the proportion of the constituent principles of all the animal substances. But, as these substances contain azote, and as there would be a formation of nitrous acid gas, if we employed an excess of hyper-oxygenated muriate in order to burn them, we need only employ a quantity sufficient for reducing them completely into carbonic acid gas, ox-carburetted hydrogen, and azote, of which we perform the analysis in the eudiometer with mercury by the common methods, and from which we may conclude exactly that of the animal substance itself.

The method in which we proceed to the analysis of vegetable and animal substances being exactly known, we can tell what quantity of it we decompose without any fear of weakening the confidence which we ought to have in our results. This quantity rises, at most, to six decigrammes: besides, if there was the smallest doubt as to their exactness, we could get rid of it upon recollecting, that we fill successively with gas two and sometimes three flasks of the same capacity, that these gases are identical, and always proceed from one and the same weight of materials.

We might add, that the exactness of any analysis consists rather in the accuracy of the instruments, and of the methods which we employ, than in the quantity of matter upon which we operate. The analysis of the air is more exact than any analysis of the salts, and yet it is performed

performed upon 2 or 300 times less matter than the latter. This is, because in the former, where we judge of weights by volumes which are very considerable, the errors which we may commit are perhaps 1000 or 1200 times less perceptible than in the latter, where we are deprived of this resource. Now, as we transform into gas the substances which we analyse, we bring our analyses not only to the certainty of the common analyses, but to that of the most precise mineral analyses; more particularly as we collect at least a litre of gas, and as we find, even in our way of proceeding, the proof of an extreme exactitude, and of the most trifling errors.

We have already methodically analysed, with all the precautions just mentioned, sixteen vegetable substances; viz. the oxalic, tartarous, mucous, citric, and acetic, acids; turpentine in resin; copal, wax, olive oil, sugar, gum, starch, sugar of milk, oak, and ash-wood, and the chrysalisable principle of manna. The results which we obtained, seem to us to be of the first-rate importance, for they led to three very remarkable laws to which the composition of vegetables is subjected, and which may be thus expressed:

First Law.—*A vegetable substance is always acid when the oxygen is to the hydrogen in a greater proportion than in water. (85 to 15.)*

Carbon	....	26.566
Oxygen	....	70.689
Hydrogen	..	2.745
		<hr/> 100

Or, rather	Carbon	.....	25.566
	Oxygen and hydrogen in the proportions in which they exist in water	.....	22.872
	Oxygen in excess	.....	<hr/>50.562
			<hr/> 100

One hundred parts of acetic acid contain:

Carbon	....	50.224
Oxygen	....	44.147
Hydrogen	..	5.629
		<hr/> 100

Or, rather	Carbon	.....	50.224
	Oxygen and hydrogen in the proportions in which they exist in water	.....	46.911
	Oxygen in excess	.....	<hr/>2.865
			<hr/> 100

The oxalic acid contains, therefore, more than half its weight of oxygen in excess, in proportion to the hydrogen, whereas in the acetic acid this excess is not quite three centiemes.

These two acids occupy the extremes of the series of the vegetable acids: of all the acids the one is the most, and the other is on the contrary the least, oxygenated: this is the reason why it requires so much nitric acid to convert sugar and gum, &c. into oxalic acid; and this is the reason, on the contrary, that so many vegetable and animal substances produce

Second Law.—*A vegetable substance is always resinous, oily, or alcoholic, &c. when the oxygen is in a less proportion to the hydrogen than in water.*

Third Law.—*Lastly, a vegetable substance is neither acid nor resinous, and is analogous to sugar, gum, starch, sugar of milk, to the ligneous fibre, to the chrysalisable principle of manna when the oxygen is in the same proportion as in water.*

Thus, supposing for a moment that hydrogen and oxygen were in the state of water in vegetable substances, which we are far from thinking is the case, the vegetable acids would be formed of carbon, water, and oxygen, in various proportions.

The resins, the fixed and volatile oils, alcohol and ether, would be formed of carbon, water, and hydrogen, also in various proportions.

Lastly, sugar, gum, starch, sugar of milk, the ligneous fibre, the chrysalisable principle of manna, would only be formed of carbon and water, and would only differ in the greater or less quantities which they contained.*

This may be shewn by citing various analyses of acid and resinous substances, and of substances which are neither acid nor resinous.

One hundred parts of oxalic acid contain:

so easily acetic acid, in a great many circumstances, and that wine, in particular, is changed into vinegar without any intermediate acid being formed; a phenomenon which had not been hitherto explained, because vinegar has been regarded as the most highly oxygenated of all the acids.

* There is a striking coincidence between these interesting results, and the principle stated in Art. 20, at page 117, of the present number.

One hundred parts of common resin contain :

Carbon	75.944
Hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions in which they exist in water	15.156
Hydrogen in excess	8.900
	<hr/>
	100

One hundred parts of olive oil contain :

Carbon	77.213
Hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions in which they exist in water	10.712
Hydrogen in excess	12.075
	<hr/>
	100

One hundred parts of chrysalized sugar contain :

Carbon 40.704	} Or, rather	Carbon	40.194
Oxygen 52.101		Hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions in which they are in water	59.806
Hydrogen .. 7.105		Oxygen in excess	0.
100		Hydrogen in excess	0.
			<hr/>
			100

One hundred parts of ash wood contain :

Carbon 51.192	} Or, rather	Carbon	51.192
Oxygen 42.951		Hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions in which they are in water	48.809
Hydrogen .. 5.857		Oxygen in excess	0.
100		Hydrogen in excess	0.
			<hr/>
			100

These results prove a very important fact; viz. *that water per se or its principles are seized upon by the vegetable in the act of vegetation*: for, all the vegetables being almost entirely formed of ligneous fibres and mucilage, which contain oxygen and hydrogen in the same proportions as water, it is evident that when carried into the substance of the vegetable it is then combined with carbon, in order to form them.

If, therefore, it were in our power to unite these two bodies in every given proportion, and to bring their molecules together in a proper manner, we should certainly make all the vegetables which hold the middle rank between the acids and the resins, such as sugar, starch, the ligneous fibres, &c.

Among the animal substances, we have only as yet analysed fibrine, albumen, gelatine, and the caseous substance.

It results from our analyses, that in these four substances, and probably in all analogous animal substances, the hydrogen is in a greater proportion to the oxygen than in water; that the greater the excess of hydrogen, the greater is the quantity of azote which they contain also; that these two quantities are almost both in the same proportion as in ammonia, and that it is probable that this proportion, which we nearly approach, does actually exist: the more, probably, because we always find a little too much

hydrogen, and as all the errors which we can make tend to increase the quantity of it. We shall judge of this by the two following analyses.

One hundred parts of fibrine contain :

Carbon	51.675
Hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion in which they exist in water	29.607
Hydrogen in excess	5.387
Azote	16.331
	<hr/>
	100

One hundred parts of caseous matter contain :

Carbon	57.190
Hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion in which they exist in water	13.773
Hydrogen in excess	5.680
Azote	18.352
	<hr/>
	100

Admitting this report to be correct, these substances would correspond, with respect to the rank which they ought to hold among the animal substances, to the rank occupied by sugar, gum, ligneous fibre, &c. among the vegetable substances: for, in the same way as hydrogen and oxygen, the gaseous principles of the former, may be reciprocally saturated and form water; in the same way hydrogen, oxygen, and azote, the gaseous principles of the latter, may be also reciprocally saturated, and form water and ammonia: so that the carbon, which is the

the only fixed principle which all of them contain, does not possess any property relative to that saturation.

If we are guided by analogy, we might compare under this point of view the animal acids with the vegetable acids, and the animal fats (if there are any which contain azote) with the resins and vegetable oils: consequently the hydro-

gen could not be in a sufficient quantity in the uric acid, for saturating the oxygen and azote which this acid contains, or to form water and ammonia by combining with these two bodies, and the contrary would take place in the animal fats. A numerous train of consequences may certainly be drawn from all the preceding results.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE Commissioners appointed to examine the Public Records, have directed such copies of the following very important and highly curious works, printed under their direction, as have not been appropriated to public uses, to be sold at the following prices:

Calendarium Rotulorum Paten-			
tium, at	1	16	0
Taxatio Ecclesiastica P. Ni	2	2	0
cholari			
Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS.	2	10	0
Calendarium Rotulorum Char-	2	0	0
tarum			
Rotulorum Originalium Abbre-	5	0	0
viatio, 2 vols.			
Calendarium Inquisitionum post	3	10	0
Mortem, 2 vols.			
Testa de Nevill	1	16	0
Nonarum Inquisitiones	2	2	0
Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. I. . .	2	10	0
Statutes of the Realm, vol. I. .	10	10	0
Domesday Book, with Indexes,	10	10	0
3 vols.			
Indexes and Titles to Domesday	2	2	0
Book			

The Voyages of Discovery of CAPTAIN FLINDERS to the South Seas are about to be published, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, in a similar style to those of Captains Cooke, Vancouver, &c.

The merciless Assassin of the Tarragonese and Spaniards has condescended to allow an importation of French books into London, intended, perhaps, to dazzle the English barbarians with these sacrifices of art and genius at the bloody shrine of his vanity. Some months ago, he licensed a Paris bookseller to come to London, and negotiate exchanges of English against French books. The English government having liberally participated in the plan, the French books, amounting to fifty thousand volumes, are just arrived at the shops of Messrs. DEBOFFE, DULAU, and DECONCHY. Among them are many valuable French classics,

the production of the comparatively golden age of the Bourbons; a few good modern books on the *harmless* subjects of Chemistry and Natural History, and some Bagatelles for the toilet;—but, the principal are those which are intended to emblazon the deeds of the inexorable Tyrant himself. That called a Description of Egypt, a country which he covered with blood, is the most splendid collection of engravings that ever was connected with any work, and must have cost the annual revenue of several departments. The first of three parts is arrived; and, although the booksellers put the price of eighty guineas upon it, yet it is comparatively cheap; and had the same number of engravings been executed as a private adventure, the work could not have been sold at less than one hundred and fifty guineas. It affords a splendid proof how effectively literature and the arts may be made to subserve the glory of tyrants; and it may be fortunate for the perfection of the arts, that one tyrant has discovered this use in them. Hitherto, despots have endeavoured to atone to mankind for crimes, by building hospitals, or have contented themselves by dazzling their subjects with gorgeous temples and palaces; but these had only a partial or local influence, and it remained for the assassin of the Tarragonese to discover, that, by prostituting the arts to give a false colouring to his bloody deeds, he might be able to erect lasting monuments of matchless splendour in the libraries of the great, all over the world. Such evidently was his policy, in licensing M. Wurtz, the Paris bookseller, to send these productions to London; but his purpose will be half defeated by its exposure. After all, though this great work smells so rankly of blood, it deserves the notice of our curious readers for its exact display of the

the antiquities, natural history, manners, and arts, of one of the most interesting countries in the world. We have felt warmly in regard to the tyrant, whose vanity has given, and is giving, such profitable employment to artists, because the blood of the Tarrogonese not yet cold, calls loudly on mankind for vengeance, against the assassin and his satellites.

There has been commenced in London a politico-literary journal in the German language, under the title of the *Verkündiger*. It appears twice a month, and three numbers have already been published. At a time when all ordinary channels of communication are cut off with Germany, this work will afford us an opportunity to introduce in our next Magazine some interesting views of German literature.

We learn, from the new Westmoreland paper that a sister of the late Capt. Cooke has resided many years in Packhorse yard, Stramongate, Kendal. Her name is Agnes Harker; she is the widow of Simon Harker, and is now at the advanced age of eighty-eight. She displays a quick discernment, has a good flow of spirits, and a retentive memory. She has had ten children, but they have all left her except the youngest daughter. Their manual employment is spinning and knitting worsted stockings, which affords them but a scanty subsistence. As this relative of our great circumnavigator survives in poverty, owing to the virtue of her brother, in preferring glory to wealth, we conceive she is a worthy object of public benevolence, and take it upon ourselves to state, that donations will reach her safely through the hands of Messrs. STEELE and Co. printers, at Kendal. It would be an imputation on the age and country, that the surviving sister of so illustrious a character as Captain Cooke, should be suffered to earn her own subsistence by manual labour, after she is turned of eighty-eight! Something is due from the wealthy and public-spirited inhabitants of Kendal.

Dr. SIMS, in a letter to Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, remarks, that it is probable he was misinformed with regard to the particular species of *Datura*, used in India for the relief of the paroxysms of spasmodic asthma; and that the remedy he received from General Gent, was the root of *Datura fastuosa*, and not of *Datura ferax*. He finds, he says, by an extract of a letter from Thomas Christie, MONTHLY MAG. No. 217.

esq. to Dr. William Hunter, dated February 3, 1810, and published by Dr. Fleming, in his very useful work on the medicinal plants of India, that the root of the former species is successfully used for the same purpose, and in the same way, in the island of Ceylon. But it is observed by Dr. Fleming, that *Datura Metel* has similar virtues, which are probably common to all the species of *Datura*, except *arborea*, which scarcely belongs to the genus.

Dr. TITFORD has in the press, and proposes to publish, in six numbers royal quarto, by subscription, (the first number to appear on the first of October next) "Sketches towards a Hortus Botanicus Americanus, or Coloured Plates of Plants of the West Indies and North and South America, with concise and familiar descriptions, noticing also many plants of Africa and the East Indies which might be introduced into the West Indian colonies with advantage.

Dr. REID's next course of lectures on the *Theory and Practice of Medicine*, will commence at nine o'clock in the morning, on Monday, 14th of October, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

The winter course of lectures at *St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals*, will begin the first week in October, viz.

At *St. Thomas's*.—Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by MR. CLINE and MR. ASTLEY COOPER.—Principles and Practice of Surgery, by MR. A. COOPER.

At *Guy's*.—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY.—Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. MARCET, and Mr. ALLEN.—Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. ALLEN.—Theory of Medicine, and *Materia Medica*, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY.—Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON.—Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON.—Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. FOX.

N.B. These several lectures are so arranged, that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a Complete Course of Medical and Chirurgical Instruction.

Dr. CLARKE's and Mr. CLARKE's winter course of lectures on Midwifery and the diseases of Women and Children, will begin on Friday, October the 4th. The lectures are read every day, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning, till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals. The students will be provided

provided with cases when properly qualified.

Mr. CARPUE will commence his Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery, &c. on the 1st of October, at No. 50, Dean street, Soho.

Some highly interesting experiments on the different modes in which death is produced by certain vegetable poisons, have lately been made, by Mr. B. C. BRODIE, F. R. S. and were read before the Royal Society, February 21, 1811. They were instituted with a view to ascertain in what manner certain substances act on the animal system, so as to occasion death, independently of mechanical injury. The experiments led to the following conclusions.—1. Alcohol, the essential oil of almonds, the juice of aconite, the empyreumatic oil of tobacco, and the woorara, act as poisons, by simply destroying the functions of the brain; universal death taking place, because respiration is under the influence of the brain, and ceases when its functions are destroyed.—2. That the infusion of tobacco when injected into the intestine, and the upas antiar when applied to a wound, have the power of rendering the heart insensible to the stimulus of the blood, thus stopping the circulation; in other words, they occasion syncope.—3. That there is reason to believe that the poisons, which in these experiments were applied internally, produce their effects through the medium of the nerves, without being absorbed into the circulation.—4. That the woorara, if applied to a wound, produces its effects on the brain, by entering the circulation through the divided blood-vessels, and from analogy, we may conclude that other poisons, when applied to wounds, operate in a similar manner.—5. That when an animal is apparently dead from the influence of a poison, which acts by simply destroying the functions of the brain, it may, in some instances at least, be made to recover, if respiration is artificially produced, and continued for a certain length of time. Mr. Brodie says, from analogy, he might draw some conclusions respecting the mode in which some other vegetable poisons produce their effects on the animal system: but he forbears to enter into any speculative inquiries, as it is his wish to record facts only.

The Rev. H. F. BURDER has in the press a sermon on the death of the Rev. THOMAS SPENCER, late of Liverpool.

Mr. R. BUCHANAN, of Glasgow, in-

forms Mr. Tillock, of London, that a place of worship has been for a considerable time heated by steam on a most simple plan, so as to require little or no attendance, and does not require any water whatever to be added to that first put into the boiler above thrice in a winter. He has seen another mode also, by which a fire of three hours in the morning serves for heating through the rest of the day. This does away the objection to the use of steam as formerly applied for many purposes, such as hot-houses, &c.

On the 13th of June, an account was read, at the Royal Society, of a foetus having been taken from the body of a woman, where it had remained 52 years. The narrative was written by Dr. Chester, who examined the body after death. The woman was a native of Gloucester, had been taken in labour as usual, but owing to the unskilfulness of the midwife, was not delivered. A surgeon was sent for; but, when he arrived, the action of the uterus had subsided; in a few days the woman got well, and lived to the age of eighty, without having been delivered of the foetus, when she died of paralysis. Dr. Chester, having learned the history of the case, opened the body, and found an ossified globe which contained the perfect child, the arms and legs of which were somewhat compressed by this osseous mass, and in some parts absorption had taken place. The foetus was livid, but not putrid: the bony shell in which it was enveloped was thick and hard.

A paper on the *alcohol* of wine has been read to the Royal Society by Mr. Brande. The object was to refute or confirm the opinion of Fabroni, that *alcohol* is a product of distillation, and not an essential part of the vegetable liquor. He gave a table of the quantity of *alcohol* contained in various wines and malt liquors; the highest was, that of Marcella wine, which contained 26 per cent of *alcohol*; red Champagne, 20; Port, from 20 to 24; Madeira, 19; Claret, 15; Cider and Perry, 12; ale, 9; Brown Stout, 8; porter, 6.

Dr. GORDON lately read an interesting paper to the Wernerian Society, consisting of observations and experiments on the qualities and sensations of sound; on the different modes in which sonorous vibrations are communicated to the auditory nerve; on the idea of the distance; and of the angular position of sounding bodies with respect to the ear, which are associated

associated by experience with the different qualities of sound; and on some of the more remarkable differences in the sense of hearing, both original and accidental, which are occasionally observed among individuals, and in particular, on the musical ear.

The Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh will give a set of books, or a medal of five guineas value, to the author of the best essay, in answer to the following question.—“Does any decomposition of acids and alkalies take place in their uniting to form neutral salts, according to an opinion advanced by Dr. DAVY, in respect to the muriates?”—The dissertations are to be written in English, Latin, or French, and to be delivered to the secretary on or before the 1st of December, 1812.

The Harveian Society of Edinburgh, resuming its accustomed plan of giving a copy of the 4th edition of Harvey's works, published by the college of physicians of London, for the best dissertation on a subject proposed by the society, has published the following questions for competition.—For this year, 1811. An Experimental Analysis of Diabetic Urine.—For the year 1812. An Experimental Essay on the best method of preparing a Soporific Medicine from the *Lactuca Sativa*.—For the year 1813. —An Experimental Essay on the Effects of the *Succus Spissatus Lactucæ sativæ* on the Human Body.

In addition to the former translations of the Scriptures, the Indian missionaries have begun another in the language of Cashmere, in which direction Messrs. Chamberlaine and Peacocke set out on the 21st of January, with passports from the government for Agra. It appears that the number who, in 1810, had been baptised, and joined the several churches of India, amounted to 105 persons, besides six baptised at Calcutta, since January 1811, and six also during that time baptised at Jessore, by Carapet, who labours there among the natives indefatigably, in a circuit of about 100 miles. About 60 miles beyond Cutwa, a wealthy native merchant has renounced idolatry, committing the car of his God to the flames, and converted his temple into a warehouse for black pepper and other commodities. He assembles with several of his neighbours every Lord's day, reads the Scriptures, and will soon be baptised by Mr. William Carey,

The early Numbers, (which have been long out of print) of that valuable and comprehensive work, the “*ENCYCLOPÆDIA LONDINENSIS*,” are now ready for delivery. We are happy to observe that the proprietors are exerting themselves in a very spirited manner to the completion of this extensive work, which has already cost upwards of one hundred thousand pounds.

A comet lately made its appearance at Jamaica, and was much larger than the last. The train was not so brilliant as that, but the last comet was past its perihelion before seen, but not many degrees. This comet was coming towards its perihelion, and therefore increasing in splendour every night. Its nucleus, was very large, but its diurnal progress very slow. Its trajectory crossed that of the last comet, nearly at right angles. About seven o'clock in the evening, on the 1st of June, it was about 18 degrees from Sirius, and nearly perpendicular to it, about 15 S.W.

The committee of the London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville, for deserted and miserable females, have just circulated an account of that laudable asylum. It appears that from the commencement of the charity in 1807, to May 1811, the number of

Applications were	-	-	523
Of which were received	-	-	133

And unavoidably refused for WANT of ROOM and FUNDS!	-	-	390
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Of those received there have been

Put out to service	-	-	30
Reconciled to their friends	-	-	26
Discharged for various causes	-	-	11
Left the hospitals to which they were sent	-	-	3
Left the house	-	-	10
And deceased	-	-	5

85

And there are now in the house	-	-	48
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Total received	-	-	133
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We are concerned to find that Mr. LAWRENCE'S Farmer's Journal did not succeed. Agricultural literature is a barren field; and it is disgraceful to that interest, that even the invaluable reports of the Board meet with very slender and inadequate patronage. Yet no body of men have ever been more essentially served than country gentlemen and farmers,

mers, by the attentions of literature and science.

Dr. AIKIN has in the press, and will speedily publish in an octavo volume, the Lives of John Seldon and Archbishop Usher; with notices of the literary characters with whom those great men were connected.

The author of "The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa," will shortly publish a poem, entitled "The Conflict of Albuera."

Mr. WRIGHT is preparing for the press, an octavo volume on the Philosophy of Elocution, and on the Anatomy of Oratorical Expression.

A second volume of Sermons, by the Rev. Dr. BUCHAN, is in the press, and may be expected by the end of October, and at the same time a new edition of the first volume.

Mr. HOLSTEIN has finished a Novel in two volumes, entitled "The Modern State, or a Husband Perplexed."

A new work, consisting of Poems, Essays, &c. &c. said to be the production of a late amiable Viscountess, is preparing for the press, and will shortly appear under the title of "Selections from the Portfolio of the Lady Ursula."

LORD SOMERVILLE points out the following remedy for the foot rot in sheep. Butter of antimony rubbed into the foot with a small stick cut flat, after it is carefully pared, and so as to leave no cavity in the horn. The sheep must then be left in a dry place for three or four hours, and separated from the flock for a few days afterwards.

Mr. NIGHTINGALE is about to publish a Letter to a Friend, containing a comparative view of two systems of short hand.

A tortoise in the possession of Mr. BRAND, collector of the customs, at Boston, has laid four eggs. They are the size of wood-pigeon's eggs, are nearly round, and resemble a crystallization, or what is called a Derbyshire spar. Mr. Brand has in his possession two tortoises, male and female; the former from the West Indies, and the latter from the island of Mogadore.

About two months ago, a young cuckoo was taken from a hedge-sparrow's nest in the neighbourhood of Liskeard, and carried to the house of Mr. Moon, of that town. In this room was a canary bird, which, upon seeing the cuckoo, became much agitated. The young bird was then put into the cage with the canary

bird, which instantly began to feed it, and has continued that maternal office to the present time.

GERMANY.

No part of Germany possesses so many institutions for the instruction of youth, as the kingdom of Westphalia. The school of Klosterbergen, founded by Otho the Great, is still continued, and notwithstanding the changes produced by the new constitution, in respect to the plan of the universities; those of Gottingen, Halle, Helinstadt, Marbourg, and Rinteln, contain no fewer than 1207 students. There are also fifty-two gymnasia, among which the most distinguished are that of Iplefeld, under the direction of M. Heyne, and that of Halle, under the superintendence of M. Niemeyer, which calculate on 6,831 scholars: while the lower schools in number about 3,600, are frequented by upwards of 253,338 children. Each of the cities of Brunswick and Magdebourg, possesses thirty-five public institutes, without mentioning private schools. In these cities 900 scholars are instructed in the sciences. The richer the country, the greater is the number of the schools: along the banks of the Elbe, they estimate one master for every forty-nine children; on the Oder, one for fifty; on the Harz, one for thirty six; and on the Weser, one for every seventy-nine.

Doctor AUGUSTUS ZEUNE, professor of the first public institution ever erected in Germany, for the instruction of the blind, has just published a work entitled, *Belisarius*, accompanied with figures. This book not only contains his own ideas on this subject, but also the celebrated letter of Diderot, "*sur les Aveugles*;" extracts from the works of Grant and Cheselden, respecting the cataract; an account of the method employed by Häuy, and others, for teaching blind persons, &c. In addition to these he has given a copy of the machine made use of by Sanderson, for teaching calculation, and a geographical chart, which the author has constructed for his pupils.

In the village of Philipsthal, situate in Eastern Prussia, an attempt has been made to convert one of the most terrible phenomena of nature, to the use of man. It is that of splitting an immense stone into a multitude of pieces, by means of lightning; a bar of iron, in form of a conductor, being previously fixed to the same. This experiment was attended with the most complete success, for during

ring the very first thunder-storm, the lightning burst the stone, without displacing it.

Two brothers of the name of RIEPENHAUSEN, have lately published the History of the Art of Painting, consisting of *contours*, or outlines, of the best pictures of the ancient masters, from the time of Cimabue, to that of Raphaël. This work is accompanied by biographical notices respecting the painters.

M. KIESLING, of Vienna, has distinguished himself as a sculptor at Rome, by a fine colossal groupe, representing Venus presenting an olive branch to Mars, while Love is employed in detaching his sword. The same artist has composed the model of a Genius holding a Crown of Laurel in one hand, and with another unveiling Nature.

FRANCE.

An immense column, formed of marble found near Boulogne, and to be called the Column Napoleon, is now erecting there. It is 162 French feet in height and is square. On the sides are two lions of bronze, cast by Houdon, seventeen feet in height. In front is a representation in bronze of Marshal Soult presenting the model of this monument to Napoleon in the name of the Army of the Coast; the figures are fifteen feet in height. On the sea-front is a representation also, in bronze, of Admiral Latouche Trevillé, with marine attributes and allegorical figures of prudence and strength. These two bronzes are cased with porphyry. The column is surmounted by three eagles in bronze, cast by GETTI, seven feet in height, supporting on their displayed wings the bust of the assassin of the Spaniards.

A Dissertation on the Effects of the Upas Tientè, has been lately published at Paris by M. DELILE, by which it appears that he has employed artificial respiration for the purpose of recovering animals, while under the influence of this poison, with success. M. Delile describes the Upas Tientè as causing death, by occasioning repeated and long continued contractions of the muscles of respiration, on which it acts through the medium of the spinal marrow, without destroying the functions of the brain.

M. CARNOT, in his new Treatise on the Defence of Fortified Places, recommends the besieged to fire howitzers loaded with grape-shot or musket-ball, at an elevation of forty-five degrees, when the enemy have made their approaches

within a certain distance, which may be effected without their being exposed, and the shot will do more execution, not being stopped by the enemy's works.

An engraved Life of Raphael, in twelve prints, has just been published. 1. The Genius of the Arts is represented placing young Raphael under the care and tuition of Poetry, Painting, and Music.—2. Raphael is figured setting on his father's knee and attempting to sketch his portrait.—3. He takes leave of his mother.—4. His arrival at Perugino's.—5. He sees, for the first time, the works of Michael Angelo, and Leonardo da Vinci, in presence of Fra. Bartolomeo, and Ghirlandajo.—6. He separates himself from his friends, to repair to the court of Pope Julius II.—7. The arrival of Raphael, and his reception by the Cardinals Medicis (Leo X.), Bembo, and Bramante.—8. He paints a Madonna, which had appeared to him in a dream.—9. The interview between Raphael and Castiglione: here, the Genius crowns Poetry and Painting in the persons of the two friends.—10. The death of Raphael: his scholars are assembled around his couch, and in the back ground is seen the transfiguration.—11. The portrait of the great painter.—12. The works of Raphael.

M. DE CHOISEUL GOUFFIER has at length gratified the public, by a continuation of his *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece*. Many of the engravings of the second volume are from designs by the author. Copies have arrived in London.

M. GREGOIRE, an illustrious French bishop, who has always proved himself a friend to humanity, is now employed in preparing a new edition of his work, entitled, "*De la Literature des Negres*;" in which he has collected all the efforts of that ill-used race to whom some deny intellectual powers, either in respect to literature or the arts.

HOLLAND.

The Royal Society of Haerlem has proposed the following question for answer, before the 1st of January, 1813: "An exact catalogue of the birds, and of the mammiferous and amphibious animals, (not belonging to the species brought from other countries) which are natives of Holland; with their generic and specific characters briefly described according to the Linnæan system; and an indication of one or more of the best paintings, drawings, or engraved figures, of each animal?"—The following questions continue to be proposed

proposed by this society for an unlimited time: I. "What are the results of experience respecting the utility of some animals, which appears, or by common observers are supposed, to be noxious, particularly in the Low Countries; and what precautions are required with respect to their extirpation?"—II. "What indigenous plants, whose virtues have hitherto been least known, might be introduced into the *Materia Medica*, and supply the place of exotic drugs?"—III. "What indigenous plants, not hitherto used, might furnish nutritious food at a low price; and what exotics might be introduced or cultivated in Holland for the same purpose?"—IV. "What indigenous plants, not hitherto used, appear, according to the result of experiments, to furnish good colours, the preparation and use of which might be advantageously introduced; and what exotics might be cultivated on the less fertile lands, for the purpose of extracting colouring matter from them?"—V. "What is already known, and in what manner might we acquire a complete knowledge of what is still doubtful or obscure, respecting the motion of the sap in trees and plants?"

SWITZERLAND.

The Philanthropic Society of Zurich, in Switzerland, has been occupied in the establishment of an institution for such of the blind as are considered susceptible of receiving a certain education, and who amount to about fifty in that canton. A circumstance tending not a little to advance the execution of this project, is the acquisition of a blind teacher, and, in every point of view, a man admirably qualified for the instruction of the blind; as he has not only afforded many satisfactory proofs of his talents as an instructor, but has exhibited great address in respect to the mechanical arts.

Many towns, villages, and hamlets, in Switzerland, are proved to be in the most imminent danger, from their being so situated as to be liable to destruction by the falling of the neighbouring mountains, beneath the bases of which, they have been built. M. ESCHER, of Zurich, a geologist, affirms the same of some of the towns in the Grison country.

ITALY.

Dr. QUADRIE, professor of anatomy at the university of Bologna, lately performed, while on his journey to Padua, two operations upon two individuals entirely blind, in the presence of the pro-

fessors Socrati and Brera, and all their pupils. In these operations he demonstrated the advantages of a method invented by himself for extracting the cataract, without injury either to the transparent cornea or the iris. His method was acknowledged to be superior to that of Wenzel, and to that by simple pressure. His patients recovered their sight. The foreign professors loudly extol the new method, as easy, more practicable, and less hazardous, than that of simple pressure of the cataract. He has promised to make his method public.

By two Decrees, dated the 27th of July, the Emperor of France, wishing to make several dispositions useful to his good city of Rome, as he affectedly calls it, has decreed as follows:

"The Imperial Court of Justice shall be established at the Chancery; the Academy of the University in the good city of Rome, shall be established at the College della Sapienza. Two Lyceums shall be established at Rome, one at the Roman College, and the other at that of the Jesuits. The magazines of corn and oil at the Baths of Dioclesian and Coeneto, and Civita Vecchia, are ceded to the city of Rome.

"Every year there shall be provided an extraordinary fund of one million, under the title of the Special Fund for the embellishments of Rome. This fund shall be raised partly on the city and partly on the revenues of the extraordinary. It shall be applied to the excavations for the discovery of antiquities; to the perfecting of the navigation of the Tiber; to the construction of a new bridge on the site of that of Horatius Cocles; to the finishing of the bridge of Sixtus; to the aggrandisement and embellishment of the squares of Trajan, and the Pantheon; to the construction of a market and two slaughtering-places; to the opening of a promenade on the side of the Gate of the People, and another on the site of the Forum, of the Coliseum, and of the Mount Palatine, to the establishment of a botanic garden, &c.

"The fund of one million shall be employed in 1811, in the following manner:—100,000 livres for the wood to complete the navigation of the Tiber, especially in that part of the river which flows through the city of Rome; 50,000 to begin the new bridge of Horatius Cocles; 50,000 for the bridge of Sixtus; 50,000 for the enlargement and embellishments of the squares of Trajan and the Pantheon; 150,000 for the promenade at the Gate of the People; 100,000 for the promenade at the capitol; 50,000 for the market; 100,000 for the slaughtering places; 50,000 for the botanic garden; 300,000 livres for a fund to furnish supplementary aid, according to the statements made of the progress of the works,

works, and to commence new ones, according to the proposals which shall be made by the committee.

"The plans for the perfectioning of the navigation of the Tiber, from Perugia to the sea, and especially of that part of the river which flows through the city of Rome, the new bridge of Horatius Cocles, and the bridge of Sixtus, shall be commenced without delay, and shall be submitted to his Majesty in the sittings of bridges and causeways, which shall be held in December.

"Also shall be commenced, with as little delay as possible, the plans for the enlargement and embellishment of the squares of Trajan and the Pantheon, and for the market and slaughtering places. In the mean time, till the plans for the square of Trajan shall have received his Majesty's approbation, the convents of the Holy Ghost and St. Euphemia shall be pulled down.

"The plans which have been submitted to his Majesty for the promenade on the side of the Gate of the People, are approved; and to carry them into effect the Convent del

Populo, and its dependencies, shall be pulled down. This promenade shall be called the Garden of the Great Cæsar.

"The promenade projected on the site of the capitol and the Coliseum, shall be called the Garden of the capitol. The plans of them shall be presented without delay, as well as those of the botanic garden.

"The houses, palaces, and dependencies, situated on the sites destined for the embellishments of Rome, and which appertain to his Majesty, or which appertain to the Court of Naples, shall be pulled down."

AMERICA.

The Humane Society of Philadelphia have offered a gold medal, of the value of two hundred dollars, for the best Dissertation "on the means of restoring to life persons apparently dead by drowning; and more effectual than any yet in use;" and for the second best Dissertation, a piece of plate, of the value of one hundred dollars.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pupil's Friend, or Instructions for the Piano-forte, with Notes, by Samuel Hale.
6s.

THIS work, which, independent of its didactic matter, includes fifteen lessons, fingered for the use of learners, preludes in the different keys, and a tolerably ample definition of the common terms connected with practice, bears with it the stamp of ability and judgment, both in the manner and arrangement of its contents. If we do not meet with a precision, simplicity, and *lucidus ordo*, superior to what is found in some previous publications of the kind; we may at least say that Mr. Hales is upon a par with his rivals in these particulars, and possesses equal claims to the attention of the juvenile tyro.

"Many Nations of Old," a Masonic Glee for Three or Four Voices; the Words by Richard Isaac Starke, Esq. Member of the Antient Lodge at Carmarthen. The Music composed by Richard Phillips, Esq. 2s. 6d.

It is not without considerable pleasure that we have perused both the words and music of this glee. The former, on account of their strength of idea, and neatness and force of diction, and the latter, by its originality, and perfect ap-

propriateness, as well as artificial and ingenious combination, demand our unqualified commendation, and will, we doubt not, excite similar feelings in every lover of good poetry and vocal harmony of the superior cast.

"Let the Epicure boast the Delight of his Soul," sung by Mr. Paine, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in the Musical Farce of the Outside Passenger. Composed by Mr. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Whitaker has displayed in this melody much of both spirit and taste. The sense of his author is strongly pursued, and a vivacity of effect is produced throughout, that evinces considerable talent for the lively and animated cast of ballad composition. The words, though they start upon the vulgar and falsely-received idea of the epicurean philosophy, are written with spirit, and conclude with an intimated moral that reflects credit on the author, M. Breeder.

Le Carillon, a favourite Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Smith, by Ferdinand Charles Panormo. 3s.

This divertimento, in which we find introduced the celebrated airs "Hark! the bonny Christ-church bells," and "How blest the Maid," (in Love in a Village) is in its general style perfectly

- in consonance with its title; and is well calculated both to please and improve the young practitioner.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Arranged from Corelli's eighth Concerto, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, by T. Haigh. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Haigh,—though in some few instances we meet with a discord *unprepared*, and some other little inaccuracies, resulting from haste; we feel assured, rather from that than any other cause—Mr. Haigh, we say, has displayed in his arrangement of this excellent sonata of Corelli, considerable judgment and taste; and we scruple not to say, has rendered himself secure of the approbation of the advocates of the best music of the old school.

Duets for the Piano-forte. Selected and arranged from Handel's Te Deums by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 4s.

Mr. Mazzinghi's qualifications for arrangement in the higher classes of composition is so well known, that our readers will naturally anticipate our entire approbation of the adaptation before us, and scarce require to be told that the ingenious master has not only compressed into four staves all the *body*, as it were, of a multitudinous score, but has omitted as judiciously as scrupulously, and preserved perhaps all that was possible of the spirit of his great original.

Impromptu "Healib to the King," sung by the Gentlemen of the Harmonic Society at Canterbury. The Music by O. Saffery. 1s.

These words are set to music just in that broad simple style which, in our opinion, best suits the popular subject to which they allude: and, indeed, both the language and the music are so easy, and so natural to the occasion, that we should imagine the appellation *impromptu* to equally belong to both.

"In a Cottage near a Wood," a favourite Song, with Variations. Composed by Mr. Gildon. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Gildon, of whose piano-forte compositions we have frequentiv' had occasion to speak in terms of approbation,

has acquitted himself very respectably in the present instance, and has produced an exercise for the instrument for which it is intended (but which instrument is not mentioned in the title-page) that will be found useful to practitioners in general.

A favourite Air, with Variations for the Harp or Piano-forte. Composed by a Lady. 1s. 6d.

Happy are we when evidences of female merit come before us; and we thank this lady for the pleasure which her ingenuity affords us of speaking well of her present effort. The variations she has given to this pleasing and popular little air, are certainly conceived with considerable taste, and contain some animated and brilliant turns upon the original thought.

The Reply, a Sequel to the justly-admired Ballad of the Request. Written and composed by John Parry, Editor of the Welsh Melodies. 1s. 6d.

An ease and unaffectedness runs through this little air that greatly pleases us. The ideas are natural, and analogous to the subject, and bespeak a close correspondence of feeling between the author and composer.

"The Bee proffers Honey but bears a Sting," a favourite Ballad, sung by Mr. Broadhurst, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Council of Ten, or the Lady of the Grotto. Written by Mr. C. Dibdin, Jun. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte or Harp, by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

This little song is both written and composed with a strong feeling of the subject on which it bears; and, from the ease and natural turn of the poetry, and the aptitude and pleasantness of the music, will scarcely fail to please the majority of hearers.

"O were yon Hills," a Scotch Ballad. Composed by T. Haigh. 1s. 6d.

The music of this beautiful little Ballad, the words of which are by Burns, certainly reflects great credit on Mr. Haigh's taste and conception, and will not, we feel assured, fail to strongly attract the generality of hearers.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Cure of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of July to the 20th of August.

BY more than one gouty patient, the Reporter has lately been consulted, who had tried, on several former occasions, the celebrated eau medicinale.* It had never failed to cut short the paroxysm, without any injurious or inconvenient consequences appearing to ensue from its use;—Except in the instance of one of the podagric subjects, who conceived, that the frequently-repeated employment of the medicine had rendered him more liable to fresh assaults of the disease; they having in fact occurred at shorter intervals since, than for a considerable time before, his having had recourse to this method of at least temporary relief. That so novel a remedy should have met with opposition, is alone but slender evidence against its intrinsic value and utility. For innovation of any kind, however justifiable or important, is sure in the first instance to encounter resistance and reproach. And that in some cases, the indiscreet or unappropriate administration of the eau medicinale should have been succeeded by injurious or even fatal effects, would be unfairly urged as an argument against its seasonable and well-regulated application. The abuse of that which is salutary, is necessarily pernicious. The power of doing good implies also that of inflicting injury. But those persons, on the other hand, who flatter themselves that this, or any medicinal preparation, should serve as a substitute for habits of temperance and activity, will find themselves most grievously mistaken. Upon the importance of the latter of these habits more especially, sufficient emphasis can scarcely be laid. A man, it should be considered, may sit and lie, as well as eat and drink, to excess. There is a debauchery of inaction, as well as of repletion or stimulation. No other abstinence, however salutary, can compensate the mischief that attends an ab-

stinence from exercise. The lame feet of the gouty are often owing to their not having been sufficiently used. It is but a fair retribution, that we should be deprived of a faculty which we have not enough valued or employed.

That extraordinary exertion of body may even more than counterbalance the evil of intemperance, is evinced by unequivocal experience. Dr. Beddoes relates, that “one of the greatest martyrs to the gout that he ever knew, told him, that in the quarter of a century and upwards, during which he had been gouty, his first year was that of a warmly-contested election, at which he was candidate for a county. He both *drank* and *exerted himself* more than at any other period of his life.”*

It is then upon exercise, associated with regularity and moderation of living, and not upon any of the artifices or felicities of pharmaceutical composition,† that the arthritic is to depend principally for a defence against the inroads of his painful and fearful malady; drugs can assuage the torture, but not eradicate its cause. A paroxysm may be abridged by this mean, but a tendency to its renewal, upon the application of any exciting circumstance, cannot be thus effectually and permanently counteracted.

“Tollere nodosam nescit medicina podagram.”

J. REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
August 26, 1811.*

* Dr. Beddoes's Hygeia. vol. 2, p. 139.

†—The Reporter at present estimates much more highly than he once did, the important utility and the saving power of medicine, when suitably and seasonably applied, more especially to acute and perilous disease. But when a medicinal course has been lengthened into habit, it appears to him to lose its salutary, and to acquire a destructive or deleterious, influence upon the frame. Although, by a practitioner of venerable authority, this opinion would seem not to have been entertained, if we may credit an anecdote that is communicated by Dr. Cheyne. He states, in his Essay on Gout, that “a lady of a low hysteric, and weak constitution, having asked the famous Dr. Sydenham how long she might safely take steel, his answer was, that she might safely take it for thirty years, and then begin again if she continued ill.”

* Mr. Moore has, in a manner highly ingenious, ascertained almost to demonstration the ingredients of this nostrum. He has at least discovered a medicinal combination which seems capable of producing the same effects upon the human frame, and on the disease in question. The reader is referred to Mr. Moore's recently-published pamphlet upon the subject.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 15th of June and the 15th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 189.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

A **ABRAMS E.** Bedford silverfinish. (Harris)
Arrosmith W. Stoke, J. Arrosmith, Bennington, Lancashire, brewers. (Windle)
Anderson W. Bethnal Green. (Hughes)
Archer J. Chesham, baker. (Stevens)
Banger R. Bury, innholder. (Wilkinson, Blackburn)
Bayly R. Kennington, merchant. (Gregory, Newington Causeway)
Barns F. Somerset, baker. (Hyat and Co. Shepton-Mallett)
Barns J. and T. Sifton, Lancaster, calico printers. (Boareman, Bolton)
Barnet T. Whicedon, Berks, butcher. (Curton, Daventry)
Barber T. Bathaston, Somersetshire, dealer. (Wingate, Bath)
Beck T. Upton, and P. Beck, common brewers. (Higginson and Co. Manchester)
Becker P. Dover, mealman. (Hicks, Deal)
Bell F. C. and F. R. Oxford street, linen drapers. (Nind)
Bishop R. Bow, jeweller. (Bennett)
Biny W. Hart Street, builder
Bishop E. Bristol, tape manufacturer. (Morgan)
Boss J. Lloyd's Coffee house, underwriter. (Crowder and Co.)
Bolt J. Portsea, green grocer. (Bulden)
Bryan T. Bampton, shopkeeper. (Artwood, Ensham)
Brady J. Milford, timber merchant. (Tinney, Salisbury)
Burgess W. Broughton, cotton spinner. (Hewitt and Co. Manchester)
Burton G. New City Chambers, insurance broker. (Reardon and Co.)
Budd J. and T. Jants, Snow fields, coal dealers. (Webb)
Butler R. Painfwick, Gloucester, clothier. (Whitcombe and Co.)
Byrn J. Broad Street, insurance broker. (Bleasdale and Co.)
Carter R. St. Pancras, carpenter. (Benton, South-west)
Champion J. Snowhill, grocer. (Lowless and Co. Manchester)
Clegg A. Falsworth, Lancashire, innkeeper. (Edge, Manchester)
Clarke G. Marchmont Street, plumber. (Palmer)
Clarke J. P. Stratford upon-Avon, linen draper. (Wyatt)
Crawford R. Stangate Street, victualler. (Hughes)
Coles J. Hanway Street, jeweller. (Mayhew)
Crowne G. Fildon, linen draper. (Whateley, Birmingham)
Danco J. Langport, Somersetshire, corn factor. (Samuel and Co. Yewell)
Deau A. Old Street road, coach maker. (Jesse)
Dingle J. Charlton, (Hedges, Plymouth Dock)
Dunbury J. Manchester, dealer. (Knight and Co.)
Dunkley J. Pitt Bank, cotton manufacturers. (Balfett, Manchester)
Duffens C. and J. Penny, Nottingham, haberdashers. (Perry)
Dukes T. Ratcliff Highway, shopkeeper. (Walker)
Eggleston R. W. Handsworth, painter on glass. (Webb, Birmingham)
Evry S. Bethnal Green, merchant. (Harrison)
Fleet J. Millstreet, miller and coal merchant. (Fowler)
Freeman J. Rattenbury, insurance broker and merchant. (Palfre)
Freeman T. Dyers Court, warehousman. (Peacock)
Gaitkill M. J. St. John of Wapping, mathematical instrument maker. (Webb)
Green S. G. Bristol, auctioneer. (Buth and Co.)
Greenland W. J. and J. Wange, Lamb's Conduit Street, haberdasher and hosiery. (Farren, Litchbury)
Greaves J. Gloucester buildings, insurance broker. (Farlow)
Green S. G. Bristol, auctioneer. (Buth and Co.)
Hart W. Tyne-mouth Place, ship owner. (Larr, Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
Hatday T. Broad Street, insurance broker. (Gregson and Co.)
Ray N. George Street, baker. (Upton)
Hardwick C. Wolverhampton, locksmith. (Biddle)
Harbert E., P. Tanners, R. W. Crouch, Smithfield, blacking manufacturers. (Sydall)
Henry A. Finsbury Square, merchant. (Shaw and Co.)
H. S. Skipton, shopkeeper. (Tindal)
Pitcher A. Cheshire, cheese factor. (Edelson and Co. Norwich)
Hill J. Great Mary-la-bonne Street, tailor. (Wettig)
Hill J. Milton, maltster. (Fisher, Gainsburgh)
Hinde D. J. Jun. Whitebrook, merchant. (Conett and Co. Birmingham)
Houghton J. Jun. Shortditch, scavenger. (Denton and Co.)
Hodgetts J. Birmingham, button maker. (Spurrier and Co.)
Hosmer A. Rowley Regis, victualler. (Fleming, Dudley)

Hockly T. Mincing lane, merchant. (Palmer and Co.)
Howell J. Liverpool, dealer and chapman. (Haidral and Co. Manchester)
Hubbe W. Dartford, miller. (Stratton and Co.)
Hucker T. Jun. Somerset, jobber in cattle. (Deane, Bridgewater)
Jackson W. Knottingley, lime-burner. (Towns, Farnborough)
Jackson S. and J. Kirsby, Lancaster, paper makers. (Boardman, Bolton)
Johnson T. Oxford Street, smith. (Thomas)
Kay J. Chesham, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Kay and Co. Manchester)
Kendal R. Cheapside, warehousmen. (Thomas and Co.)
Konker C. Bell lane, sugar refiner. (Clutton)
Lanchester A. St. James's Street, milliner. (Cranch)
Lade J. Stock, grocer. (Copland, Chelmsford)
Land J. Exeter, confectioner. (Turner)
Lee E. Broad Street, merchant. (Kaye and Co.)
Lewis W. Cheltenham, grocer. (Gardner, Gloucester)
Ligh J. Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Co.)
Ledwidge J. Walworth, insurance broker. (Palmer and Co.)
Lloyd J. Woolwich, cheesemonger. (Clutton)
Ludeman G. Fore Street, baker. (Quallett)
Maiters G. Vauxhall, maltster. (Field and Co.)
McCreery, Liverpool, merchant. (Stanistee and Co.)
Mather P. Manchester, roller and machine maker. (Hurd)
Mathews P. Copthall court, merchant. (Allen)
Mawson J. Bradford, tea dealer. (Alexander, Halifax)
Meeres J. Kingsland road, victualler. (Loxley)
Meggit I. Selby, grocer. (Parker)
Motley T. I. Hardy, and W. Heard, Bristol, ironmongers. (Tarrant and Co.)
Miles D. Southampton row, fancy-trimming maker
Morris W. Bolton, Lancaster, muslin manufacturer. (Boardman, Bolton)
Murray J. Nottingham, hosiery. (Coldham and Co.)
Naylor R. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Orred and Co.)
Nicholas T. Plymouth, merchant. (Lamb)
Noble B. Bedford, tailor. (Jopson)
Patten J. Walthamstow, merchant. (Vandercom and Co.)
Peltier J. Duke Street. (Crowder and Co.)
Readith R. St. James's Street, wine merchant. (J. and W. Richardson)
Read R. Tipton, Stafford, iron master. (Gent, Birmingham)
Richmond G. T. Rotherhithe, merchant. (Palmer and Co.)
Ridfdale C. Liverpool, boot and shoe maker. (Crump and Co.)
Ridley J. Lancaster, merchant. (Atkinson)
Roberts T. Strand, silverfinish. (Searle)
Robinson J. Maiden lane, vintner. (Swain and Co.)
Sawbridge W. H. and C. Sawbridge, Northampton, ironmongers. (Jeyes)
Salmon R. Tavistock Street, linen draper. (Robinson)
Sanderford M. Millington Grange, corn factor. (Beaver, Wakefield)
Salter T. Bagnigge Wells, victualler. (Pearson and Co.)
Scott W. Lloyd's Coffee house, insurance broker. (Blunt and Co.)
Scott J. St. George's fields. (Lys, Tooke's court)
Shaw S. Exwood, calico printer. (Swain and Co.)
Short J. St. Catherine's lane, victualler. (Holmes and Co.)
Shoel J. Houndsditch, shopkeeper. (Palmer and Co.)
Shaw S. Brunswick Square, underwriter. (Archelton)
Sibley J. Salford, shopkeeper. (Beardon and Co.)
Solomon D. Lion Square, weaver. (Harris)
Steads S. Leeds, cabinet maker. (Leg and Co.)
Stacey T. Wandsworth, maltster. (Charley)
Stacey W. Fleet Street, silk mercer. (Swan)
Swimburn G. Catterick, innholder. (Hines, Durham)
Talcham V. Old Bond Street, druggist. (Winfield)
Temple S. Jarrow, shipbuilder. (Tainbridge, Newcastle)
Thornborrow R. Jun. Kendal, linen draper. (Bowman)
Turner C. Westminster, colourman. (Timm)
Warren E. and L. Smith, Austin Friars, merchants. (Roberts)
Wagh J. Lamb's Conduit Street, haberdasher. (Farren)
Weddell G. J. and J. Lloyd, Fen Court, corn factors. (Druce)
Webb S. C. Bath, money scrivener. (Londill)
White G. Sen. Bingham, grocer. (Allsopp and Co. Nottingham)
White J. and W. Sloan, Manchester, mill wrights. (Fitchett and Co.)
Willon W. Bishopwearmouth, coal factor. (Bainbridge, South Shields)
Willon J. Wandsworth road, merchant. (Hackett)
Whibberley J. Manchester, draper. (Faulkes and Co.)
Willon J. Manchester, grocer. (Woods, Liverpool)
Wood J. Liverpool, merchant. (Valtera and Co.)
Wright B. F. Liverpool, hatter. (Words.)

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDENDS.

Alex J. Strand
 Baiter J. R. and J. J. Zomlin, De-
 vonshire square
 Bailey I. Chatham
 Berry G. Barnsley, Yorkshire
 Berry J. Norwich
 Benjamin J. Rochford
 Bennett R. Houndsditch
 Bishop W. Staplehurst
 Bowers T. Tottumham court road
 Browne T. Jewry street
 Burt W. Red Cross street
 Bull J. W. Banks, and G. Bryson,
 King street
 Caley J. Liverpool
 Carr W. Hythe
 Christie D. Bradfield
 Child R. Darlington
 Children G. Dover
 Cornford T. and G. Cornford, Milford
 lane, Strand
 Cowpethwaite, Old Fish street
 Crow J. Dean street
 Craftsley J. Halifax
 Croker R. Calne
 Cully H. Brewer street
 Dalkin R. South Shields
 Dand J. Kirby, Stephen
 Davies T. Tarvin, Chester
 Dinsdale J. Kingston upon Hull
 Ducker H. Deritend
 Dougan T. Bread street
 Duffin E. Buckingham Gate
 Dunage J. St. Paul's Church Yard
 Durant J. St. Michael's Mount, Corn-
 wall
 Edman T. Clement's lane
 Fanthaw J. Liverpool
 Fawcett M. Liverpool
 Foden G. Chester
 Fotherby W. and E. Ingleby, Liver-
 pool
 Francis J. Cambridge
 Garton R. Leicester street
 Gilrow I. Preston
 Glayas W. and O. Cornwall
 Grace G. Sobo
 Green I. Cornhow, Cumberland
 Harry W. Weston
 Hawkhead R. Manchester
 Hardenberg F. Mount street
 Hartley J. Manchester
 Hart B. Plymouth

Hagword I. and G. Turney, London
 street
 Hammer R. Saville row
 Heddon I. Bristol
 Hemming J. Wallaisl, Stafford
 Hills T. Abbey Mills, Weatham
 Holding J. Liverpool
 Howland T. Thame
 Jagger W. P. Colburn street
 Jones D. W. C. Hanford Place
 Johnson M. Lane End, Stafford
 Johnson I. Kingston upon Hull
 Kerrison T. A. Norwich
 Lamb W. Dudley
 Lamley T. Ramsgate
 Lewis J. Bristol
 Leman J. Ramsgate
 Lee T. Holborn
 Lovell J. Aldersgate street
 Lucas P. J. Birmingham
 Matthews R. Wood street
 Manion T. sen. and T. jun. Token-
 house Yard
 Mankin T. Peckham
 Maders T. Gravel lane
 Mason J. Heywood
 Martin T. Cattle street
 Merrill C. Sackville street
 Millard F. and J. Lee, Sze lane
 Moor W. West Smithfield
 Morris J. Chepstow
 Morris T. Cattle street
 Moore I. H. Little Tower Hill
 Moss C. Thanet Place
 Moffat T. and J. Brown, Gofwell
 street
 Mufe H. R. and W. Fenchurch street
 Mumford T. and I. Sken, Greenwich
 Mundy A. Shrewton, Wilts
 Newman J. Cornhill
 Northam I. Devon
 Norris J. Portsmouth
 Orry J. B. Great Grimsby
 Parsons J. sen. and J. jun. Ludgate
 hill
 Patrick I. Mary le bonne street
 Patric I. Kempton, and I. Ward,
 Hanworth
 Peterdorff F. Hatton Garden
 Pinch I. Bathwick
 Poullett R. B. Bermondsey
 Potter J. and W. Monkman, silver
 street

Polley J. New Bond street
 Prochor T. Nightingale lane
 Pront J. Bristol
 Randall W. and J. Merchant, Stock-
 bridge
 Read W. Lothbury
 Reed R. Lothbury
 Rowney R. Hatton Garden
 Rogers J. Strand
 Rowlandson S. E. Isaac, and W.
 Brien, Cheapside
 Ryland I. Pilkington
 Salter W. Brixton
 Scott J. D. South Cadbury
 Schaar C. Prince's street
 Shearcraft I. Gloucester street
 Shaw W. B. St. Paul's Church Yard
 Sidford J. D. Calne, Wilts
 Sill J. and J. and W. J. Pigeon,
 Hambro' wharf
 Smith E. Greenwich
 Smith W. Stratford
 Spraggon J. and W. Gravesend
 Spottinwoode I. Tokenhouse Yard
 Strack W. Pancras lane
 Storey J. and R. St. Margaret's Hill
 Stevens C. Bullerica
 Stephens J. Joiners Hall Buildings
 Stephens W. C. Westbury upon Tyme
 Taylor J. King's road
 Thomas G. J. Great Yarmouth
 Tilly J. Copthall court
 Tindell T. Birmingham
 Turner P. Market Raftin
 Valentine R. and J. Mumford's court
 Unsworth I. Manchester
 Walsh R. King's road
 Watton M. C. Charlotte street
 Wales H. C. Vigo lane
 Wall S. Salisbury
 Watton W. sen. and jun. Northum-
 berland
 Westmacott R. sen. Mount street
 White M. E. Chamber's street
 Whitnall W. Milton street
 Williams I. Nicholas lane
 Winter J. and J. Brixton Causeway
 Willmott T. D. Somersetshire
 Wilton W. Fenchurch street
 Woodhouse W. Noble street
 Wood W. High street
 York H. Cary lane.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

THE cruel war excited by the insatiable ambition of the monster Bonaparte, continues to devastate these fine countries. The vengeance of Heaven sleeps, or it would blast the wretch, who, after he had, by singular fortune, attained the summit of power, and the means of doing so much good, treacherously seized the royal family of Spain, and wantonly invaded that country for the sole purpose of his personal aggrandisement, thereby involving fifteen millions of people in unspeakable calamities.

The monster has, therefore, to atone to the world for the horrors of which he is the sole author; and in *this war of pure DEFENCE against the most unprovoked aggression, all generous, all humane, all free people, must wish success to the cause of the Spaniards.* If the author of such multiplied miseries have any remains of conscience, may we not hope that his severest punishment is the continuing to live, else one's nature revolts at the con-

sideration that he has already survived, at least, two millions of his victims, whom, in Spain and Portugal only, he has been the means of consigning to an untimely grave.

The circumstances attending the capture of Taragona, detailed in the following letters, have produced a climax in the history of his crimes. *We hate war,—we hate the trade of blood,*—yet this monster ought not, by the common consent of all mankind, to be permitted to continue his enormities.

It is a perversion of reason to palliate or give any countenance to such a monster—than whom, Robespierre was a lamb!—Robespierre was one of a committee which sacrificed human life to a calculation that appeared to them to secure the lives of sixteen millions, at the possible expence of eight; but this living monster places his mere personal aggrandisement as a counter-balance to the lives of fifteen millions!—Robespierre had the cause of Liberty committed to his care, and

and he deemed great sacrifices due to the conservation of so precious a charge; but this Robespierre of Robespierres, having overturned all liberty, destroys in no cause,—and has no assignable object, besides the gratification of destroying!

What had the people of Tarragona done to him that such unspeakable calamities should be made to fall on their devoted heads? Nothing, but defend their country against his invasion, and their fire sides against his blood-hounds!—Did they attack him or his subjects? No!—Had they been guilty of any great crimes to deserve to be destroyed in detail, their houses burnt, and their city razed to the ground? No!—

Unhappy Tarragonians! Your cries have been heard by all nations.—They have created in every breast the sensation excited by cries of “murder” in the highway!—They have extinguished all differences of parties and opinions, and kindled a universal glow of resentment!—Your blood demands vengeance on him who shed it!—May your manes never be appeased till he has been made an example to future tyrants, of the consequence of such enormous crimes!—May the spirit of vengeance, seizing all nations, excite myriads of heroes to unite against such a monster, and his willing satellites!—Let “*Tarragona*” be their watch-word, when those brave men meet the assassins of the unhappy Tarragonians, and victory must always attend their steps!*

Blake, off Tarragona, June 29, 1811.

SIR.—Yesterday morning, at dawn of day, the French opened their fire upon the town; about half-past-five in the afternoon, a breach was made in the works, and the place carried by assault immediately afterwards. From the rapidity with which they entered, I fear they met with but little opposition; and upon the Barcelona side a general panic took place. Those already without the walls stripped and endeavoured to swim off to the shipping, while those within were seen sliding down the face of the batteries; each party thus equally endangering their lives more than they would have done by a firm resistance to the enemy.

A large mass of people, some with muskets and some without, then pressed forward along the road, suffering themselves to be fired upon by about twenty French, who continued running beside them at only a few yards dis-

* These just, because natural, feelings, relative to the butcheries in Spain, do not compromise questions relative to the justice of the war between France and England—to the propriety of our becoming principals, rather than auxiliaries, in the Spanish war—to the prudence of our advocating the cause of humanity single-handed, &c. &c.

tance. At length they were stopped entirely by a volley of fire from one small party of the enemy, who had entrenched themselves at a turn of the road, supported by a second a little higher up, who opened a masked battery of two field pieces. A horrible butchery then ensued; and shortly afterwards the remainder of these poor wretches, amounting to above three thousand, tamely submitted to be led away prisoners by less than as many hundred French.

The launches and gun-boats went from the ships the instant the enemy were observed by the *Invincible* (which lay to the westward) to be collecting in their trenches; and yet, so rapid was their success, that the whole was over before we could open our fire with effect.

All the boats of the squadron and transports were sent to assist those who were swimming or concealed under the rocks; and, notwithstanding a heavy fire of musketry and field-pieces, which was warmly and successfully returned by the launches and gun-boats, from five to six hundred were then brought off to the shipping, many of them badly wounded.

I cannot conclude my history of our operations at Tarragona, without assuring you, that the zeal and exertion of those under my command, in every branch of the various services which have fallen to their lot, has been carried far beyond the mere dictates of duty.

The *Invincible* and *Centaur* have remained with me the whole time, immediately off Tarragona, and Captains Adam, White, and myself, have passed most nights in our gigs, carrying on such operations under cover of the dark as could not have successfully employed in the sight of the enemy; I do not mean as to mere danger, for the boats have been assailed with shot and shells both night and day, even during the time of their taking off the women and children, as well as the wounded, without being in the smallest degree diverted from their purpose.

It is impossible to detail, in a letter, all that has passed during this short but tragic period. But humanity has given increased excitement to our exertions; and the bodily powers of Captain Adam have enabled him, perhaps, to push to greater extent that desire to relieve distress which we have all partaken in common.

Our own ships, as well as the transports, have been the receptacles of the miserable objects which saw no shelter but in the English squadron, and you will see by the orders which I have found it necessary to give, that we have been called upon to clothe the naked, and feed the starving, beyond the regular rules of our service.

Our boats have suffered occasionally from the shot of the enemy, as well as from the rocks from which they have embarked the people; amongst others, the barge of the *Blake*, which, however, I was so fortunate as to recover after being swamped and upset, in

in consequence of a shot passing through both her sides, with the loss only of one woman and child killed out of twelve, which were then on board, in addition to her crew. But the only casualty of importance which has happened in the squadron is that which befel the Centaur's launch on the evening of the 28th, and I beg to refer you particularly to the observations of Captain White, respecting Lieutenant Ashworth, whose conduct and whose misfortune entitle him to every consideration. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON.

Captain Codrington further states, that he had received intelligence that General Contreras was wounded and made prisoner, and that the general personally distinguished himself; that the governor, (Gonzalez,) with a handful of men, defended himself to the last, and was bayoneted to death in the square, near his house; that man, woman, and child, were put to the sword upon the French first entering the town, and afterwards all those found in uniform, or with arms in their houses; and that many of the women, and young girls ten years of age, were treated in the most inhuman way; and that after the soldiers had satisfied their lust, many of them, it was reported, were thrown into the flames, together with the badly wounded Spaniards. One thousand men had been left to destroy the works; the whole city was burnt to ashes, or would be so, as the houses were all set fire to.

The following letter appears also to be worthy of record.

"Tarragona," says he, "was taken by storm about half-past six in the evening of June 28th. I was on shore the day before, and went round the works. Although the French were then within pistol-shot of the wall, it did not appear likely the place would have been taken so soon, from the intrepidity of the Spanish soldiers, who shewed the greatest indifference to the shot which were constantly whizzing past them; and precautions had been taken by fortifying a range of buildings which runs in a parallel with the wall, by blocking up the streets—leading from it with wine pipes filled with earth, cutting a deep and extensive ditch on the side facing the enemy, which formed a barrier as strong as the wall, and would have required new works to have breached it. Such was the state of wretched Tarragona on Friday the 28th of June. At half past six in the morning, the French opened by degrees a very heavy fire of great guns and musquetry, the Spaniards returning it with equal vigour. It had been concerted this morning by the Spanish general, Campo Verde, who was at Cambrilla with 10,000 men, that he should attack the French early next morning, on one side, and Colonel Skeriff, who commanded about 1,200 British, on another part, while the garrison made a sortie. But the governor's conduct was so wavering, that a short

time after this agreement, he sent off to know if the British squadron could embark the garrison. Captain Codrington, of the navy, pointed out the impropriety of doing so after the above arrangements for an attack, and advised him to hold out. He sent again to say, that he would defend the place to the last extremity; that the enemy had made a small breach, but it was of no consequence. About six o'clock in the evening, from treachery or heinous neglect, on the part of the principal officers, the troops stationed to protect the walls were left destitute of ammunition. The French, always vigilant, took immediate advantage of this neglect, marching coolly up to the very gate, forcing it up with hatchets and bars, and entering the town. The Spaniards on the wall made resistance for some time with the bayonet, but were obliged to give way to musquetry and bayonet combined. A sanguinary tumult ensued. Women, children, and defeated soldiers, fled—by their cries of "the French are in the town," spread the panic to those soldiers who were able to resist, and the flight became general towards the gate opposite to that by which the French entered; but it was too small for the multitude to escape the diabolical fury of the French, who had already begun a massacre. Several precipitated themselves from the walls and were killed. About 4000 got out, rushing furiously through a body of French infantry, who were waiting for them outside, and continued their flight on the road leading to Barcelona. They had already got out of the range of the French musquetry, and were congratulating themselves on their escape, when a destructive fire from several field-pieces, which the French, expecting the event, and determined that none should escape, had taken the precaution to place behind a deep ditch which they cut across the road. The miserable Spaniards stupified with terror, attempted the heights, but the French were equally prepared at all points, and coolly put them to death, although defenceless and unresisting. Those that remained, in despair threw themselves into the sea, where our boats made every effort to save them, and succeeded in picking up about 500, the mangled remains of 8000 men, women, and children; for the French spared neither sex or age! We lost a fine young man, Lieutenant Ashworth, of the Centaur, killed, and two or three seamen wounded, in saving these unhappy creatures. Those that remained in the town met with a similar fate, as the French, on entering, set it on fire in several places, and, shocking to relate, an hospital, containing 3000 wounded Spaniards, was burnt."

Names of the generals who now command the different divisions of the British army are as follow:

Cavalry—Lieut. Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, bart. and Lieut. Gen. Sir William Erskine, bart.

First

First division—Lieut. Gen. Sir Brent Spencer, bart. K. B.

Second division—Lieut. Gen. Hill, and Major Gen. the Hon. William Stewart.

Third division—Major General Picton.

Fourth division—Major Gen. the Hon. L. Cole.

Fifth division—Major Gen. Leith, now sick in England; Major Gen. Dunlop temporary commander.

Sixth division—Major Gen. Archibald Campbell.

Seventh division—Major Gen. Houston.

Light division—Major Gen. Robert Crawford.

Second in command—Lieut. Gen. Graham.

Commander of the Portuguese army, but without any fixed station, the Portuguese being in brigade with the English—Lieut. Gen. Sir William Beresford, K. B. Marshal of Portugal.

Commander in Chief of the British forces in Spain and Portugal, excepting Gibraltar—General Lord Viscount Wellington, Marshal General of the Portuguese armies, and Captain General (equal to Marshal of France) in Spain.

FRANCE.

French budget for 1811, presented by the Orators of the Council of State.

	Francs.
Expenditure of the Grand Judge	27,466,000
Foreign Affairs -	8,800,000
Domestic Affairs -	60,000,000
Finances -	24,000,000
Imperial Treasury	8,400,000
War -	280,000,000
Ministry of War	180,000,000
Marine -	140,000,000
Religion -	16,500,000
Police -	2,000,000
Expence of Negotiations -	8,500,000
Funds in reserve remaining overplus of the expences -	22,034,000
Grand total	777,700,000

Rather more than THIRTY TWO MILLIONS sterling, or, about ONE THIRD of the expenditure of Great Britain!

The preceding statement is of singular importance, as the present is declared to be a war of finance; formerly of Great Britain against the finances of France, but now of France against the finances of Great Britain. The odds are, we fear, inversely as 3 to 1.

The French minister in his Exposé, introduces the following strong paragraphs relative to the two belligerents:

"Cries of distress issue from the bosom of the British Isles; credit, which supported her colossal and factitious power, is shaken; and that government, already banished from the Continent, but which, nevertheless, boasted

amidst the cumbrous heaps of its manufactures, of being able to exchange its productions for all the gold of Mexico and of Peru, is forced to proclaim its error, to acknowledge that it loses public confidence, and to propose the enforcement of a paper-money.

"The English government desires war, the monopoly of commerce, and the domination of the seas;—its allies are either destroyed or lost to it; it ruins all those whom it wishes to subsidize; it exhausts its people in useless efforts; it is punished for its selfishness by its state of insulation; and, after having heaped loan upon loan, tax upon tax, besieged by complaints, threatened with commotions, it is reduced to propose to the people, by way of resource, a fictitious money, which has no other pledge but a confidence which exists no longer.

"The emperor, on the other hand, wishes for peace, and the liberty of the seas; he has 800,000 men under arms; the princes of Europe are his allies; his whole empire enjoys profound tranquillity; without loans, without anticipation, 954 millions, raised with facility, secure the free execution of his noble plans; and his Majesty commissions us to address you only in the language of satisfaction and hope."

NORTH OF EUROPE.

Letters from Prussia continue to speak of the probability of war between Russia and France, and one of them expressly says, "*the die is cast, and war is inevitable.*" In corroboration of this account, it is asserted in numerous letters, that preparations are making at Eylau for the reception of the French emperor; and that an army is forming in that neighbourhood, to consist of French, Poles, and Germans. In the neighbourhood of Koningsburgh, is a force of 25,000 Prussians, wholly devoted to the purposes of Buonaparte. On the 26th and 27th ult. 15,000 men marched through Stettin, on their way to Dantzic, which already had within its walls 10,000 French, and in the country adjacent were 30,000 more. At Warsaw a military depot had been established, and an army of 20,000 men collected, which was daily augmenting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Sinking Fund would work miracles in the reduction of the public debt, if it had not also a direct tendency to raise prices, and increase the public expenditure, which therefore increases in a higher ratio. The following is an account of the reduction of the national debt, from the 1st of August, 1786, to the 1st of August, 1811:—

	£.
Redeemed by the Sinking Fund	180,343,602
Transferred by Land-tax redeemed	23,833,476
Ditto by Life Annuities purchased	1,449,990
On Account of Great Britain	205,629,068
On	

On account of Great Britain	205,629,068
Ditto of Ireland	8,392,814
Ditto of Imperial Loan	1,178,938
Ditto of Loan to Portugal	92,934
Total	£215,293,854

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,880,149l. 16s. 4d.

IRELAND.

At Dublin, early in the forenoon, on the 8th of August, H. E. Taaffe, esq. partner in the Bank of Lord French and Co. and Mr. Kirwan, merchant, of Abbey-street, were arrested, under a warrant from Lord Chief Justice Downes, for acting as delegates; and Doctors Breen and Burke, and Mr. Scurlog, merchant, were also arrested, for acting as electors of delegates to the Catholic committee. These gentlemen having been brought in custody to the house of the Lord Chief Justice, in Merrion square, and Mr. Carmichael having attended there on the part of Mr. Kemmis, crown solicitor, required Mr. Carmichael to state to the Chief Justice, that they had been arrested without any previous information; that they were desirous of having an opportunity of advising with counsel as to the conduct they should pursue; and that time should be granted to them until this day for that purpose. Mr. Carmichael said, he would communicate what he was so desired to the Chief Justice, and, having gone up stairs, returned in a few minutes with the Chief Justice's answer, which was, that he could not give such time. They then desired Mr. Carmichael to ask the Chief Justice if it was his intention to commit them to prison, in case they did not procure bail. Mr. Carmichael having again retired, returned soon after, and mentioned that the Chief Justice had desired him to say, if bail was not given he would then commit the persons in custody to prison. Bail was therefore entered for 1000l. and two sureties for 200l. each.

COPY OF THE WARRANT.

By the Right Hon. William Downes, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, in Ireland.

County of the City of Dublin, to wit.

Whereas it appears to me, by information upon oath, that on the ninth day of July last, a number of persons assembled at Fishamble-street, in the county of the city of Dublin, did propose and resolve that a committee of persons, professing the Roman Catholic religion, should be appointed to represent the Roman Catholics of Ireland, for the purpose, or under the pretence of preparing petitions to both Houses of Parliament, for the repeal of all laws in force in Ireland, particularly affecting the Roman Catholics of Ireland. And whereas I have also received information on oath, that on the 31st day of the said month, divers other persons assembled in the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Liffey-street, in the

county of the city of Dublin, for the purpose of appointing five persons to act in such committee as aforesaid, as the Representatives therein of the parish in which said chapel is situate; and that at said meeting at Liffey-street, one Edward Sheridan was appointed one of the said representatives, and that Thomas Kirwan, Gregory Scurlog, Henry Edmond Taaffe, and Dr. John Breen, were four of the persons so there assembled, and that they and each of them then and there acted in such appointment of the said Edward Sheridan to be such representative as aforesaid, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided. These are, therefore, in his Majesty's name, strictly to charge and command you, to apprehend and to bring before me, or some other of the Justices of his Majesty's said Court of King's Bench, the bodies of the said Thomas Kirwan, Gregory Scurlog, Henry Edmond Taaffe, and Dr. John Breen, that they be dealt with according to law, and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seal, the 8th day of August, 1811.

WILLIAM DOWNES.

AMERICA.

Respecting the perverse disputes of the British ministry with the United States, the following facts and reasonings deserve the attention of our readers.

France, by certain edicts, declared the British Isles to be in a state of blockade; and, in violation of the neutral right of the United States, seized their vessels trading with British ports. Great Britain, by certain edicts, declared France and her dependencies in a state of blockade; and, in violation of the neutral rights of the United States, seized their vessels trading with French ports. Each of those powers charged the other with originating the violation, and promised to repeal its edicts if the other would set the example. France has declared a repeal of the blockade of Great Britain to the United States; nor does it appear that our vessels bound to or from Great Britain are taken and treated as prizes in France. Great Britain is consequently bound, in fidelity to her own promise, as well as in justice to the United States, to repeal her blockade of France and her dependencies; and, in not doing so, justifies the distinction made by our laws between the two belligerents.

But it is said, that the decrees of France continue to shut the Continent against British trade. That is a matter between Great Britain and the Continent. Great Britain may, if she please, shut her ports to the Continent in return, as has always been customary between powers at war. The United States surely are not bound to meddle in that question.

Again, it is said, that, although France may have revoked her blockade of Great Britain, she has decrees in force against our trade with herself. But this is a matter between the United

United States and France only. Great Britain has no more right to meddle with that, than France has to meddle with the British laws, which restrict our trade with Great Britain. The Legislature of the Union, if it thinks proper, may break off all friendly intercourse with France, or may meet the regulations of France with respect to our cotton, tobacco, &c. by regulations against her fruits, silks, or liquors, as might be done if thought politic in relation to Great Britain, by regulations

meeting her exclusion of our vessels from some of her ports, and our manufactures, fish, &c. from all of them.

The simple result is, that, as Great Britain gave as a reason for her paper blockade of France, that France had decreed a paper blockade of Great Britain; and as this blockade of Great Britain is revoked by France, the blockade of France ought, in like manner, with respect to neutrals, to be revoked by Great Britain.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MR. Sadler ascended on the 12th of August, in his balloon, accompanied by Lieut. Paget, from the garden of the Mermaid Tavern, at Hackney, in honour of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's birthday. The balloon rose at half past two in a fine majestic style, amidst the loudest acclamations of as large an assemblage of people of all ranks as was ever collected on any similar occasion, perhaps 500,000! The balloon followed the course of the Thames, and after a flight of one hour and a half descended

at Tilbury Fort, opposite Gravesend, at ten minutes past four.

The following lists have been returned of the City and Liberties of Westminster, the Borough, and the principal parishes contiguous to it, conformable to the act passed in the last session of parliament. Since the Census of 1801, Westminster presents an accession of more than 22,000 inhabitants; St George's, Blackfriars, 5000; Rotherhithe 2200, and every other parish has considerably increased in the course of ten years.

WESTMINSTER.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. George's, Hanover square	18,361	23,326	41,687
St. Martin's	12,502	14,083	26,585
St. James's	16,498	17,145	34,093
St. Margaret's	7,769	10,911	18,680
St. John's	4,716	5,899	10,615
St. Clement's	4,679	5,117	9,796
St. Ann's	5,685	6,603	12,288
St. Paul's, Covent-garden	2,468	2,836	5,304
St. Mary le Strand	741	837	1,578
St. Leonard's, St. Martin's Ludgate	353	335	688
The Close of the Church of St. Peter	60	115	175
Verge of the Palace, Whitehall, and Privy Gardens	256	340	596
Total.....	74,538	87,447	162,185

THE BOROUGH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. Thomas's	732	714	1,466
St. George's	12,983	14,984	27,967
St. Saviour's	7,335	8,014	15,349
St. John's	3,748	4,622	8,370
St. Olave's	3,781	4,136	7,917
Total.....	28,579	32,590	61,109

EAST BRIXTON DIVISION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christ Church, Blackfriars	5,032	6,018	11,050
Lambeth	17,935	23,709	41,644
Newington	10,124	13,729	23,853
Rotherhithe	4,649	6,420	12,144
Clapham	1,684	2,933	5,083

Total.....40,935 52,809 93,774
HOLBORN

HOLBORN DIVISION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. Giles's in the Fields	14,606	20,066	34,672
St. George's, Bloomsbury	5,872	7,992	13,864
St. Andrew's, Holborn	10,752	13,220	23,972
St. Pancras	19,822	26,511	46,333
Hampstead Parish	2,306	3,177	5,483
St. Mary-le-bone	32,190	43,434	75,642
Paddington	1,994	2,615	4,609
The Courts, &c. taken at			13,000
Total.....			217,575

FINSBURY DIVISION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. Luke's	15,181	17,264	32,545
St. Sepulchre	2,073	2,146	4,224
Clekenwell	14,192	16,345	30,587
Islington	6,244	8,821	15,065
Hornsey	1,567	1,782	3,349
Finchley, &c. taken at			11,000
Total.....			96,720

TOWER DIVISION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whitechapel	12,897	14,684	27,578
Christchurch	7,321	8,879	16,200
Shoreditch	20,290	23,649	43,939
Hackney	7,149	9,622	16,771
Bethnal-green	15,145	18,474	33,619
Old and New Mile End	6,126	8,339	14,465
Bromley	1,748	1,833	3,581
Poplar and Blackwall	3,810	3,893	7,708
Ratcliffe	3,154	3,844	6,988
Shadwell	4,487	5,363	9,855
St. George's	12,129	14,708	26,917
Wapping	1,569	1,744	3,255
Total....	86,746	125,121	211,867

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kensington	4,244	6,642	10,886
Chelsea	7,737	10,525	18,262
Fulham	2,714	3,189	5,903
Hammersmith	3,262	4,131	7,393
Chiswick	1,759	2,133	3,892
Ealing	2,509	2,852	5,361
Edmonton	2,339	3,465	6,804
Tottenham	2,152	2,621	4,773
Enfield	3,234	3,402	6,616
Harrow	1,489	1,328	2,817
Uxbridge	1,139	1,272	2,411
Staines	964	1,073	2,042
Twickenham	1,637	2,120	3,757

The extensive grape vine at Hampton Court exhibited this year 2750 bunches of the finest fruit that this celebrated tree ever produced.

The foundation stone of the Highgate archway has been laid, and the event commemorated by sundry festivities.

A canal is planned by Mr. Josias Jessop, for connecting the rivers Wey and Arun, from Stonebridge, in the parish of Shalford, Surrey, to New Bridge, in the parish of Wisborough Green, Sussex. A meeting has been held on this subject at the White Hart, MONTHLY MAG. No. 216.

Guildford, the Earl of Egremont in the chair, when Mr. Jessop's plan was adopted, and it was resolved, that application should be made to parliament for power to carry the work into effect.

The following is said to be a list of the persons, vehicles, and horses, that passed over the following bridges, the former taken the 16th, the latter the 22d, of last October:—

LONDON BRIDGE.		
Persons		56,180
Coaches and Chaises		871
Z		Gigs

176 *Incidents, Marriages, and Deaths in and near London.* [Sept. 1,

Gigs and Taxed Carts	520
Waggons	587
Carts and Drays	9,576
Horses	472

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

Persons	37,280
Coaches and Chaises	626
Gigs and Taxed Carts	526
Waggons	389
Carts and Drays	1,269
Horses	433

The amount of notes of the Bank of England in circulation on the 6th July, 1811, as laid before parliament, was as follows:

Bank Notes of 5l. and upwards	£13,938,710
Bank Post Bills	238,060
Bank Notes under 5l.	7,396,770

Total.. £22,323,540

The amount in circulation on the 13th of July, a week after, was as follows:

Bank Notes of 5l. and upwards	£14,969,300
Bank Post Bills	1,007,390
Bank Notes under 5l.	7,588,700

Total.. £23,565,390

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, B. Dashwood, esq. of Well, Lincolnshire, to the Hon. Georgiana Pelham, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough.

At St. Mary, Islington, Mr. Frederic Augustus Earle, of Cheyneys-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Cullington, of Camden street, Islington.

H. M. Radford, esq. of South Lambeth, surgeon, to Louisa Frances, youngest daughter of W. Blackburn, esq. of Kennington.

W. Judd, esq. of the Transport Office, to Sarah, daughter of J. Spiller, esq. of Norwood.

At St. George, Hanover-square, E. Greathead, esq. of Udden's House, Dorset, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir R. Carr Glyn, bart. of Gaunts House, in the same county.

At St. Lawrence, Jewry Church, Mr. W. Welbury, of Milk-street, Cheapside, to Miss Caroline Wabe, daughter of R. W. esq. of Methwold, Norfolk.

At Friern Barnet, J. Parry, esq. of Whetstone, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. Williams, esq. of Falmouth.

At Chingford, Essex, Mr. C. S. Lowe, of Tokenhouse yard, to Miss Fijon, of the former place.

At St. Martin's, Mr. T. Bowman, coachman to the equerry of the queen's household, to Mrs. J. Milton, of Tewin, near Hertford.

By special license, at Knole, the Right Hon. the Earl of Plymouth, to Lady Mary Sackville, eldest daughter to her Grace the Duchess of Dorset.

At Lady Ann Windham's, in Curson-street, May fair, the Hon. Fred. Howard, third son to the Earl of Carlisle, to Miss

Lambton, daughter of Mr. L. the late member for Durham.

At St. Thomas's, Southwark, M. Rowe, esq. of the Cambridge Militia, to Miss Boone, eldest daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. Sudbury, Middlesex.

At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Mr. J. Houlgate, of London, to Miss C. E. Jones, of Sudbury.

At Totteridge Park, Major Denshire, of the 7th hussars, to Miss Webb.

At Reigate, Mr. John Cocksey, to Mrs. Stephenson, both of the same place.

At Meastham, Mr. Wm. Tidy, to Miss Ann Bullen, both of the same place.

At Henington, John Glover, esq. to Miss Hoar, of Meastham.

At St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. W. Fulford, of Lad-lane, to Miss Harriet Lucretia Welsford, of Newington-green.

At St. James's Church, Lieutenant-colonel Adam, son of Wm. Adam, esq. M.P. to Miss Thompson, only child of the late Stephen Thompson, esq.

T. Leventhorp, esq. of Woburn-place, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. W. Collett, rector of Swanton-Morley, Norfolk.

Mr. Drago, of London, to Miss Mary Ann Bolingbroke, of Coggeshall, Essex.

At St. George's, Hanover square, W. S. Round, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. Rowley, of Great Baddow, Essex, widow of the late J. R. esq. one of the Judges at Trichinopoly, in the East Indies.

At Gibraltar, by special license, Mr. Benjamin Treacher, to Miss Gavaron, of that place.

DIED.

In Queen Ann-street West, the Rev. G. Shaw, rector of Seaton, Rutlandshire, and father of Charles Shaw Lefevre, esq. M.P.

Aged 32, after a short illness, Harriet, wife of Mr. G. Roraner, of Lambeth Terrace.

Wm. Budge, esq. late Privy Secretary to Lord Melville, and one of the commissioners to his Majesty's Victualling Office.

At Mortlain, Charles Bruin, esq. of Mincing-lane.

At Newington, Surrey, aged 87, Wm. Pearson, esq. who had been near 50 years vestry clerk of the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

At Chelsea, Miss Catherine Theophila Blyke, eldest daughter of the late R. B. esq.

At his house, in Fenchurch-street, Mr. Edward Binyon.

Aged 60, D. Pulteney, esq. one of the senior fellows of King's College, Cambridge, formerly a member of parliament, and collector of the customs of the island of Dominica.

Suddenly, at his house in Durnford-street, Stonehouse, James Rogers, esq. agent for French prisoners of war.

In Camden Town, J. Mills, esq. this gentleman was the last survivor but one of the persons

persons who were immured in what was called the Black Hole, at Calcutta.

Mr. Darnley, late a performer at the Margate Theatre: he had expended the whole of his property on a prostitute with whom he was unfortunately infatuated, who then leaving him for a more favoured paramour, he destroyed himself by taking 300 drops of laudanum.

Suddenly, *Mr. John Winter*, bricklayer, &c. of Brixton-place, Surrey.

In Park-street, the *Hon. Mrs. Andrew Foley*.

At Gattan, aged 18, *Frederick Sage*, only son of Isaac S. esq.

Suddenly, at Ripley, Surrey, *Mrs. Ann Lands*, aged 44.

The *Rev. Lewis Mercier*, pastor of the French Protestant Church in Threadneedle-street.

Tryphena Litithea, wife of William Seymour, esq. solicitor, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in the 43d year of her age.

At Deptford, aged 79, *G. Ferguson, esq.* lately head surveyor of shipping to the Hon. East India Company, under whom he had served nearly 40 years.

In Jermyn-street, *Mrs. Mott*, aged 85.

At her house in town, *Mrs. Dymoke*, aged 77.

The *Rev. Mr. Aston Smith*, secretary to the Portuguese Ambassador; he was riding in Hyde Park, when the horse took fright and ran furiously through Grosvenor-gate, and Mr. Smith being thrown off unfortunately fractured his skull, and expired the next morning.

Suddenly, at Richmond, *George Townshend Ferrars*, Marquis Townshend, Earl of Leicester, Viscount and Baron Townshend, Baron De Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Bouchier, Lovaine, Basset, and Compton; he was born April 18, 1753, and had but recently succeeded to the Marquisate, but had long enjoyed the honours of the peerage, having succeeded his mother as Baron De Ferrars of Chartley, so long since as the 14th of September, 1770; and being created Earl of the county of Leicester the 18th of May, 1784; some family afflictions of a peculiar painful nature are supposed to have contributed to hasten his death. He was president of the Society of Antiquaries, and a trustee of the British Museum, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son George, Earl of Leicester, and Baron Chartley.

Aged 69, at the residence of Sir William Skeffington, bart. in Beaumont-street, Devonshire-place, *Catherine Josepha, Lady Skeffington*, after a lingering indisposition of five years. Few minds were more liberally endowed by nature, or more highly embellished by cultivation. Although perfection be not within our reach, yet she certainly made as near approaches to that state, as could be attained by human nature, being a

truly Christian character: it is scarcely requisite to add, that, as a wife, a mother, and a friend, few ever yet surpassed her. Sir William and his son are inconsolable.

At Bath, *William Fawcener, esq.* aged 63, having filled the office of Secretary to the Board of Trade, and clerk in ordinary of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, upwards of 35 years. Mr. Fawcener's death was so sudden, that his servant had no knowledge of his master's indisposition when he went up at the usual hour to dress him, and found that he had just expired. He has left two daughters, remarkable for their personal and mental accomplishments, to each of whom he has bequeathed a fortune of 40,000l.

At Epsom, *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of the late A. Bridges, esq. of Ewell, Surrey.

At his house, the Coach and Horses, Frith-street, *James Belcher*, the famous pugilist; by the consequences of his various battles, and great irregularity of living, he had reduced himself to a most pitiable situation for the last eighteen months, and at length fell a martyr to indiscretion.

At Knightsbridge, the *Rev. John Gamble*, rector of Alphamston, and also of Bradwell juxta Mare, in Essex; the former is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, the latter is the valuable living, the presentment to which, on a plea of lapsè, caused so extraordinary a sensation throughout the county about ten years ago. The right of presentation, however, now returns again to its patron, the Rev. Bate Dudley, who possesses the advowson in fee.

At her house, in Harpur-street, sincerely lamented by her numerous friends and relations, *Mrs. Dodson*, relict of Michael Dodson, esq.—This lady possessed an excellent understanding, and was exemplary in the discharge of all the social and domestic duties. She was the eldest daughter of a most worthy father, the late Samuel Hawkes, of Marlborough, esq. and grand niece of that truly venerable and highly respected character, Sir Michael Foster, kt. one of the most intelligent and independent judges that ever sat in the Court of King's Bench.

At his residence at the New River Head, near Islington, *Robert Milne, esq.* the celebrated architect, planner and constructor of Blackfriar's-bridge, in the 79th year of his age.

Mr. William Winstanley Richardson, aged 78, a faithful attending member of the Society of London College Youths, and a celebrated treble-ringer in the intricate and scientific method of Oxford treble-bob-maximus, (twelve in) also a scientific artist with the two trebles in a course of cinques (198 changes) on the musical twelve-hand bells.

At his house in Piccadilly, *William Cavendish*, Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Harrington, Earl of Devonshire, Baron Cavendish

of

of Hardwicke, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, L.L.D. his Grace, in 1774, married Lady Georgiana Spencer, sister to Earl Spencer, and who died in 1806, leaving two daughters and a son, Viscountess Morpeth, Lady G. L. Gower, and William, Marquis of Hartington, now Duke of Devonshire, who has lately attained his 21st year: the late Duke married some time since Lady Elizabeth Foster, relict of John Thomas Foster, esq. of the county Louth, Ireland, and daughter of the late Earl of Bristol. His Grace had been confined to his own residence, in Piccadilly, in a fluctuating state of health, of several weeks. The first attacks were spasms in the chest, which were succeeded by a difficulty of respiration. They continued more or less violent until his death. During his last week he could not rest in bed; for five nights he sat up in a chair, which becoming irksome, a chair-bed was provided. During the Sunday preceding his demise, his Grace was considerably better; he was enabled to walk upon the terrace in front of Devonshire house for at least an hour, and afterwards to eat a hearty dinner. The first indications of extreme danger were repeated vomitings, about three o'clock on the Monday afternoon. The whole of the medical attendants were then called in. About five o'clock, his Grace, being relieved in some degree, but much exhausted by the convulsed state of his frame, laid himself down on the chair-bed; but after remaining twenty minutes, he exclaimed to his apothecary who was in attendance, "I cannot stay in bed!" His extremities were then getting cold. The difficulty of breathing increased about nine o'clock. A few minutes before ten his arm was bound up, for the purpose of opening a vein. Just as the surgeon was preparing the lancet, the head of the patient fell back, and he expired in the arms of the Duchess.—A consultation among the members of the faculty present, afterwards was held, on the subject of the disease which caused his Grace's death; when they appeared to be unanimously of opinion, that it was water on the chest which had communicated to the heart. His Grace was a very respectable nobleman, but though one of the chief props of the whig party, he never distinguished himself as a politician. He was of a grave turn in private life, yet not insensible of humour, and of a very hospitable temper. He was fond of the society of men of wit and distinguished talents; and the company whom he assembled at his magnificent seat at Chatsworth, as well as at Chiswick and in town, would have been conspicuous in any age for

parts and information. He died in the 63d year of his age, having been born Dec. 4, 1748. Having died very unexpectedly, his body was opened by Mr. Home, the surgeon, accompanied by Mr. Walker, and other medical gentlemen, who attended him in his illness, and upwards of three pints of water were found in his chest, which was the cause of his death. He was buried at Derby, and on the 5th the funeral procession moved through the eastern gate of Devonshire-house in the order as follow:—

- Undertaker (on horseback).
- Two horsemen as porters, (in silk dresses).
- Cloakmen on black horses, two and two.
- Two horsemen as porters.
- State horse dressed in mourning, with an attendant in silk scarf, bore the coronet and cushion, the horse led by two grooms.
- Two horsemen as porters.
- The hearse and six horses, attended by ten pages.
- The late Duke's coach and six horses, with two grooms on horseback, and three footmen in mourning.
- A mourning coach and six horses, with the upper servants of the household.
- Another mourning coach and six horses, with servants of the household.
- His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's coach and six horses, with four grooms and footmen in state liveries.—Lord Morpeth—Lord Leveson Gower—Lord G. H. Cavendish—Hon. Mr. Cavendish—Earl Besborough—Lord Duncannon—Earl Spencer—Lord Robert Spencer—Earl of Liverpool—Lord Mountnorris—Lord Holland—Lord Yarborough—Earl Cholmondeley—Lord Ossulston—Earl Cowper—Hon. William Lamb—Hon. George Lamb—Charles Long, esq.—Dudley North, esq.—And — James, esq.

The route was by the great northern road, for the family vault at Derby. At Kentish Town, the Prince Regent's carriage quitted the procession; it then proceeded to Highgate, where, agreeably to custom, the hearse was undressed. The cavalcade then again went on, until it arrived at Woburn, where a halt took place for the night. The funeral rites were performed by torch-light, at All Saints' Church, Derby.

By a remarkable coincidence of circumstances it has happened, that the four noble Dukes, the residents of one street, Piccadilly, have died successively within the short period of two years, viz. 1st. the Duke of Portland; 2d. the Duke of Queensberry; 3d. the Duke of Grafton; and 4th, the Duke of Devonshire.

* * * Communications to this Department are earnestly solicited.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

• • *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ON the 19th of August, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland endowed and opened, at Alnwick, a seminary for 200 boys, the children of the neighbouring poor, to be clothed, fed, and educated, at his Grace's sole expence and bounty; enacting, as an express clause in this institution, that the Natal-day of the Regent should be observed, for ever, as a holiday.

On Sunday, August 3, as three female children of Mr. Ferguson, of Newcastle, were going along Mosley street, the elder (aged eleven) picked up a paper with some rat-powder inclosed, which she conceiving fit to eat, gave a small portion of it to her sisters, and took the rest herself. It was not long before she was taken extremely ill, and continued so until she died, in great agony. The other children were saved by medical aid.

Newcastle numbers 36,369.

Married.] Charles Foster Charleton, esq. of Alnwick, to Jane, youngest daughter of Archibald Campbell, esq. late of Whitton Dean.

— Hanbottle, esq. of Anick Grange, to Miss Brown.

Mr. T. Embleton, of Lowick, to Miss M. Jameson, of Berwick.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Bellerby, to Miss M. Bell.

At Stockton, Mr. T. Moises, to Miss E. Goodsir.

At Whitley, Mr. W. Howbuck, of South Shields, to Miss Bulner.

At Stockton, Mr. Fleeman, to Miss Lightley.

At Sunderland, Mr. G. R. Taylor, to Miss Baharie.—Mr. T. Baharie, to Miss Steel.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. Lowrie, to Miss Ayre.

At Tynemouth, Mr. John Carry, to Miss Greggs.

At Newcastle, Mr. T. Rutherford, to Miss Ann Melvill.—Mr. A. Reid, to Miss Spence.—Mr. R. Malcomb, to Miss Ann King.—Mr. J. Heslop, to Miss M. Alter.

At Stokesley, Mr. Pratt, to Miss Child.

At Alnwick, Mr. J. Fryler, to Miss Stanley.

Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Durham, to Miss M. Atkinson.

At Bambaugh, Mr. F. Bonnar, to Miss Gregson.

W. O. W. Ogle, esq. of Cansey Park, to Mrs. E. F. Staples.

Died.] At Newcastle, after a short illness, 67, Mr. Anthony Clapham, sen. of Newcastle, one of the Society of Friends.

Mr. T. Reid, 76, late beadsman in St. Mary's Church, and Tyler of the Union Lodge of Freemasons, which office he held upwards of 38 years. His remains, on Thursday, were attended to the grave by upwards of 140 of the brethren in masonic form. His death was occasioned by a cart crushing him against a wall.

At Bishopwearmouth, after a severe illness, which he sustained with tranquil serenity and christian fortitude, Tipping Brown, M.D. &c. Dr. B. will be long and deeply remembered by those who had the happiness to know and appreciate his private worth, and who had, for thirty years, experienced his professional skill and beneficence. The Humane Society, the Sunderland Dispensary, and Public Library, remain monuments of his philanthropic activity; for, of these institutions he was the father and founder: and, in every other matter of public utility or active benevolence, he stood forward the ready agent, as well as willing contributor. To polite manners, amenity of disposition, a passion for literature and philosophy, and much to public spirit, he united all the other liberal qualities, which form the friend, the scholar, and the gentleman. His funeral was respectably attended, his professional brethren surrounding the remains; his intimate friends followed with unfeigned sorrow; and the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, to which he belonged, and over whom he had presided, added grace and dignity to the whole.

At Minstead, after an illness of a few hours, Mr. G. Scoray, 83. At his wedding, 53 years ago, he preserved three candles, one of which he burnt at the funeral of his wife, another at that of a relation, and he ordered that the third should be burnt when his own funeral took place; and that some mead, preserved at the marriage-feast, with all the cyder and liquors remaining in his house, should then be drank. His funeral took place, when his friends and relatives followed his remains to Minstead Church, witnessed the funeral rites, and heard an excellent sermon; after which they returned to his house, burnt the candle

candle, and, in religious fulfilment of his injunctions, drank out all the liquor.

At Sunderland, Miss M. Atkinson, 32.—Mrs. Brown.

At Durham, Mrs. Patience Scholfield.

At Pandon, Mr. T. Topping.

At Morpeth, Mr. Roger Rutter, 27.—Mr. W. Hindhaugh.

At Whitby, Mr. Paul Cook, 72.

At Langley, Mr. W. Green, 68.

At Unt bank, Mrs. Armstrong.

At Osmotherley, the Rev. R. Whally, catholic priest.

At Hawick, Antony Turnbull, esq.

At Belsis, Mr. P. Moore, 88.

At Gillfield, Mrs. Mary Waistall, 92.

At Hexham, Mrs. Mary Wood.

At Woodlands, Thomas White, esq. a designer of grounds, and a man of exquisite taste in that interesting employment, in which he had deservedly obtained various prizes.

At Whickham, Mr. John Dodds, 86.

At Alemouth, Mr. R. Swann.

At Millhouses, Mrs. Currah.

At Druridge, Mr. David Scott, 73.

At Gayle, Mrs. Allen, 72.

At Aisgarth, Mr. J. Wray, 51.

At North Shields, Mrs. Sarah Reay, 65.

At Mitkington, Mrs. Shafto.

At Alnwick, Mr. Wm. King.

At Stockton, Mr. R. Walker, surgeon.

At N. Seaton, Mr. Jackson, surgeon.

At Holmside, Mrs. Mary Hunt, 97.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The largest steam-engine ever erected has been lately constructed for Mr. W. Pit, near Whitehaven, by the direction of Lord Lonsdale. An idea of the quantity of water which may be thrown up by it may be conceived, when it is known to be a *one hundred and twenty horse power*. One much larger is about to be erected at Workington, for J. C. Curwen, esq.

Mr. Richardson, of Keswick, has invented a machine for clearing the ground of large stones buried a little way beneath the surface, and for raising them out of the earth without any soil being previously taken away.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. Rich. Branthwaite, printer, to Miss Guy, both of that place.

At Carlisle, Mr. James Clarke, to Miss Martha Richardson.

Mr. Gilbert Bateson, of Greenbank, in Wyersdale, to Miss Stirzaker, of Galgate.

At Grassmere, Mr. James Atkinson, saddler, of Kendal, to Miss Hartley, of Rydal.

Mr. Simpson, surgeon, of Bourn to Miss Bowes, daughter of Mr. Bowes, ship-builder, Whitehaven.

Died.] The Rev. W. Hutton, vicar of Beetham, near Millthorpe, aged 73, having discharged his duties as vicar of that parish 31 years.

Mr. John Elwood, of Train-lands.

Miss Jane Richardson, daughter of Mr. Wm. R. of Brampton.

John Stewardson, of Tebay, 80; he was loading hay, when the cart went over a stone by which it was overturned, and he was killed on the spot.

At Preston Hall, Mr. Wm. Atkinson; he had the misfortune to fall from his horse, and was so severely bruised, that he died in two days.

Mr. Isaac Saul, the proprietor of the Carding-mill, at Beckfoot: he was caught by some part of the machinery, and crushed to death; and it was some time before the mill could be entered, he having fastened the doors on the inside. The body was found broken and lacerated in a shocking manner.

At Kendal, Miss Cragg, 22.—Mrs. Procter, wife of Mr. James P. formerly of Canton.

W. Wilson, esq. 63, of Kirkland.

YORKSHIRE.

During a tremendous thunder-storm, on Sunday, Aug. 9, as the family of Mr. Robinson, of South Park, near Hedon, Yorkshire, was sitting in the parlour after supper, the lightning entered the room, and Mr. S. Robinson, aged 28 years, who was sitting with his head close to the bell-handle, which had served as a conductor to the electric fluid, was instantly struck dead. The two Misses Robinson, and a Mr. Haggerstone, were slightly bruised. A small discoloured place appeared on the side of the deceased's neck, and one on the outside of his thigh, but no other marks of the stroke were visible.

It appeared, at the conference of the people called Methodists, that there is an increase of 7445 members, and the preachers and chapels have increased in proportion. Their missions in Ireland were spoken of in a very favorable manner. Mr. Charles Atmore was chosen president, and the Rev. Dr. Coke, as usual, secretary. Mr. Joseph Drake opened the conference, July 28, at eight o'clock in the morning, in a short sermon. Mr. Sutcliffe preached in forenoon, on Isaiah's vision. Dr. Adam Clarke, on the two following Monday evenings, preached on the being of a God. Messrs. Benson, Stephens (James), Wood, Marsden, Entwisle, and others, proceeded in the course of sermons previously arranged. The number of preachers who attended was not less than 250. Twenty-six preachers, having finished their probation of four years, were publicly received into full connexion; and the demand for preachers from different parts of the United Kingdom, induced the conference to admit 60 young men for trial as candidates for the ministry.

The great lawyers have lately been puzzled about the following case: A fellow broke into the house of another man, and robbed him of plate and other valuable articles, worth

worth from 5 to 600l. He was indicted for a burglary in the night, at a late York assizes; but, on his trial, he brought witnesses who proved that he had not committed the robbery in the night, but at five in the morning, in the glare of sunshine. He was acquitted, therefore, on this fatal error of the indictment, and inadvertently discharged, but, fearing an amended indictment, has since kept out of the way. He has, however, in his ambush, got a law attorney to bring an action for a false and malicious prosecution, and for ten months imprisonment, and actually lays his damages at 5000l.! The lawyers think his case, in law, is a very strong one, and advise the party robbed to enter into a compromise, which being indignantly refused, the cause has been referred to an eminent counsel in the Temple.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the proposed Botanic Garden, at Hull, held in the large room, at the Neptune inn, Hull, on Friday, the 9th inst. Dr. Alderson in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—1st. That there shall be a botanic garden; and that a provisional committee of twelve, five of whom shall be competent to act, be appointed for the purpose of carrying the institution into effect.—2d. That the sum of 2000 guineas, or as much of it as can be obtained, shall be raised on loan by transferable shares of five guineas, bearing 5 per cent. interest, each subscriber being at liberty to take any number of shares not exceeding twenty.—3d. That, after 200 annual subscribers, at one guinea each, are obtained, no one shall, from that time, be admitted as a subscriber who does not also take a five-guinea share.—4th. That the family of each subscriber, and strangers visiting them, with the exception of children under eight years of age, and sons above twenty-one, shall be allowed free access to the garden.—At the close of the meeting, the following gentlemen were chosen, according to the first resolution, to constitute the committee; Dr. Alderson, W. Spence, P. W. Watson, J. C. Parker, Charles Lutwidge, John Broadley, A. Stoven, Rev. T. Dikes, Rev. G. Lee, George Fielding, Wm. Bourne, John Simpson.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Lepton, in the West Riding of the county of York, held at that place on Monday, the 29th of July, 1811, it was resolved unanimously—That the right of the people to meet and discuss public measures, and to prefer petitions or remonstrances to the Throne, or to either House of Parliament, should be asserted and maintained by every friend to the liberties of England.—That, from the apparent insensibility of administration to our present danger, they are likely to involve us in a war with the United States of America, which would gratify and strengthen our enemy more than any other step they could take; would

complete the ruin of our merchants and manufactures, and expose us to dangers that cannot be described.—That, owing to a ruinous and protracted war, great numbers of our merchants are become insolvent, the goals are filled with manufacturers, and the work-houses with paupers.—That the people of England have witnessed, with the deepest regret, various decisions in the House of Commons upon corrupt practices, which are “as notorious as the sun at noon-day;” we, therefore, declare it to be our opinion, that a Reform in the representation of the people, the removal of the present ministers, and the restoration of peace on a permanent basis, as soon as it can be effected on honorable terms, are the only means by which the country can be saved.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a petition be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he will dismiss from his councils those men who have brought our trade and nation to the verge of ruin; and that he will call such men to his councils as have the confidence of his Royal Highness, and the welfare of the nation, at heart.

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Huddersfield	4824	4847	9671
Halifax	4138	4939	9077
Bradford	3649	4118	7767
Knaresbro'	1062	2272	4234

Married.] At Richmond, W. Attree, esq. to Miss Maria Town, of Bradford.

At Walton, Mr. W. Mitchell, to Miss Strangeways, of Jervaux Abbey.

At Hook, near Howden, Mr. Herbert Seaton, of this place, to Miss Grace Pepper.

Mr. Kennedy, of Hull, to Miss Williams, of Beverley.

At Market-Weighton, Mr. Joseph Smith, linen-draper, to Miss Alice Laverick.

At York, Varley Bealby, esq. of Porto Bello, to Miss Driffeld, of York.

Mr. Wm. Beckwith, navigation warehouse, Leeds, to Miss Mary Fryer, of York.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Pontefract, to Miss Ann Dickon, of Leeds.

Disney Alexander, M. D. of Halifax, to Miss Edwards, of Spring Head.

Mr. George Steeple, of Hull, to Miss Rowliston, of Helperby.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Leeds, Townshend Compton, esq. to Miss Eliza Nevins, of Larchfield.

At Hatfield, Mr. Christopher White, farmer, to Miss Lowthorpe, both of that place.

Mr. James Glover, of Leeds, merchant, to Miss Catherine Green, of the Leeds Pottery.

In Beverley, Mr. Henry Johnson, to Miss Isabella Thompson.

Mr. W. Cowley, of Hull, to Miss Scurr, of Halton.

At

At Hessele, Mr. Isaac Mann, of Rochdale, to Miss Ann Broughton.

Mr. W. Fairbank, to Miss Martha Loft, of Hull.

Mr. E. Wilson, to Miss Frances Smallpage, of Leeds.

Mr. J. Kitchingman, to Miss Dorothy Hanna, both of Leeds.

Robert Denby, M. D. of Snaith, to Miss Ann Holmes, of Blyton, near Gainsborough.

On Saturday se'nnight, at Sculcoates Church, by the Rev. R. Patrick, Mr. George Smith, to Miss Harriet Richardson, both of Sculcoates.

On Friday, Mr. T. Morris, to Miss M. Brown, both of Hull.

Mr. C. Newbald, to Miss Armstrong, both of Hull.

At Hedon, Mr. J. Campbell, surgeon, to Miss Scatcherd, second daughter of the late T. S. esq.

Mr. Wm. Stalker, of Scarbro', to Miss C. Bourdas, of Ealsgrave.

At Heptonstall, the Rev. James Robinson, L.L. B. of Richmond, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Roger Swire, of Cragg.

At Louth, R. Rinder, esq. of Skendleby, to Miss Mary King.

Mr. Charles Sanderson, of Leyburn, to Miss Stapylton, daughter of the late Thomas S. esq.

Mr. Jolly, of Acomb Grange, to Mary, only daughter of Thomas Ord, esq.

At Halifax, Mr. Ely Bates, woolstapler, to Miss Cockin, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph C.

Mr. Francis Chorley, merchant, of Leeds, to Miss Wood.

Mr. Kennedy, of Hull, to Miss Williams, late of Beverley.

Mr. Wm. White, of Hull, to Miss Ann Clubley, of Bridlington.

Mr. Inchbald, of Leeds, stationer, to Miss Rachael Mawson, of Seacroft.

Mr. Richard Tolson, woolstapler, to Miss Tunnaclyff, both of Wakefield.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Pontefract, draper, to Miss Ann Dickon, of Leeds.

Mr. Edward Wilkinson, cabinet-maker, to Miss Hannah Thornton, both of Hull.

Mr. Richard Bedford, clothier, of Holbeck, to Miss Grace Varley.

Mr. J. Smithwaite, maltster, of Altofts, near Wakefield, to Miss Veevers, daughter of S. V. esq.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Senior, jun. iron-merchant, to Miss Shaw.—Leonard Slater, esq. of Bolton, to Miss Ann Grimshaw, of Halifax.

Mr. Joseph Salmon, of St. James's-street, Leeds, to Mrs. Rebecca Pounder.

Mr. Edward Dickenson, of Holbeck, to Mrs. Ann Muschamp.

Mr. Nathan Thompson, to Miss Elizabeth Bramley, both of Skipton.

At Gisburn, in Craven, Mr. Joseph Brayshaw, to Miss Wilkinson.

Mr. Wm. Anderson, of Sheffield, to Miss Dalrimple.

At Ferryfryston, Mr. Wm. Pollard, of Horbury, to Miss Jacobs, of Ferrybridge.

Mr. N. Walker, of Thurstonland, to Miss Cocker.

Died.] At Howdon, Robert Jefferson, esq. who paternally ordered, by his will, that his tenants should have new leases of their farms for their lives, at the present rents.

At Hull, Miss Eliza Norman, 18.—Mrs. Soulby, 34 of the Coffee house.—Lieut. Dale, of the Impress service.—Deservedly and universally respected, Mrs. Goulton, late of Roxby, Lincolnshire, 95.—Much respected, Mr. R. Carter, master mariner, 48.—Mrs. Williamson, Lime-st. 82.—Mrs. Piotti, 33.—Mrs. M. Peacock, 78.—After a long illness, Mr. A. Dalrymple, 74.—Mr. Abraham Hurst, 61.—Mrs. Mary Kirk, 30.—Suddenly, whilst he sat in his chair at breakfast, Mr. Thomas Arton, grocer, 69.—Mrs. Carr, wife of Mr. Carr, of the Lyceum Theatre, formerly of the Theatres Royal. York and Hull.

At Leeds, Mrs. Bolton, wife of Mr. John Bolton, cloth dresser, 41.—Mr. Michael Ogden, formerly a woolstapler, 76.—Wm Hall, sawyer; his death was instantaneous, and occasioned by taking a draught of cold water, at a time when he was much heated.—Mr. Cockell, father of Lieut. Gen. Cockell, 86.—Mr. Robert Scott, of Marton, in Holderness, 63.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. of Barnwood, in Gloucestershire, and of South Dalton, in this county. His estates devolve on Lord Hotham.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Wm. Shaw, 64; by two wives he was the father of 28 children!

At York, Mr. Samuel Smith, 82, who kept the Red Lion, Peaseholme Green, upwards of 50 years, with an unblemished character.

At Sprotbrough Hall, near Doncaster, Samuel Clowes, esq. aged 36. As a private character, few ever enjoyed a greater share of public esteem, and his loss will be long and severely felt by an extensive circle of friends, and lamented by all who knew him, particularly by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor.

At his seat, at Slenningford, near Ripon, in this county, deeply and deservedly lamented, John Dalton, esq. in the 86th year of his age.

Very suddenly, Wm. Roberts, esq. of Pledwick Hall, near Wakefield. He was walking out in his usual health on the preceding day.

In child-bed of her tenth child, Mrs. Mundell, wife of Mr. John M. of Strangeways, aged 38. Her husband and numerous family have

have deeply to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and tender mother.

On the 29th ult. at the Fleece inn, Thirsk, Mr. Charles Dyson, of Waltham-cross.

On Saturday morning, aged 63, Mr. Robt. Scott, of Marton, in Holderness, farmer, after a short illness, much regretted by his friends.

At Scarborough, Mr. John Fox, 81.

At Doncaster, in the 75th year of his age, Lieut.-Gen. James Sowerby, of the Royal Invalid Artillery.

After an illness of three days, Mr. George Middleton, of Acomb, near York, farmer.

Mr. Richard Gill, of Switfin, near Barnsley, in his 72nd year, a truly upright honest man.

Thomas Yorke, esq. of Halton-place, aged 73.

In Wincolmlee, greatly lamented, Mrs. Jane Wright.

After a few hours illness, Mr. W. Shackleton, grocer, of Wakefield.

Mr. Samuel Collinson, of Bridlington, brewer, 77.

Mr. A. Witty, of Great Driffield, leaving a widow and five small children to lament his loss.

At Spennithorne, Miss Jane Chaytor, the eldest daughter of William Chaytor, esq. of that place.

At Harewood, deeply lamented by his family and friends, Mr. Popplewell, many years agent to the late and present Lord Harewood.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Preston, of Askam Bryan.

The Rev. Richard Thompson, vicar of Monk-Fryston, near Ferrybridge.

In the 79th year of his age, Mr. John Ware, of Northallerton.

LANCASHIRE.

The members of the Liverpool Academy of Arts, with a numerous company of friends and amateurs, dined together in celebration of the birth-day of the Prince Regent, the illustrious patron of the academy. Mr. Bullock in the chair. In the course of the evening Mr. Roscoe stated to the meeting, that, about forty years ago, an attempt was made to establish an Academy of Arts in Liverpool, on a similar plan to the present, but it failed. The circumstances, however, which produced its failure did not now exist, and no apprehension was to be entertained that the present would meet the same fate. The increased opulence and importance of the town; the diffusion of the principles of taste; and the superior talents and number of the artists of the present day, with other causes, would greatly favour the establishment of the society, and the meeting might look forward with confidence to a period when the Liverpool Academy would fall little short of, if it did not rival, the parent institution in London.—

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Mr. Earle also addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, in which, after congratulating the Academy on its flattering prospects, he recommended unanimity, industry, and perseverance, as the surest means of accomplishing the laudable and important objects of the institution.—The second exhibition, from the increased number and superior excellence of the pictures, strongly marks the diligence and improvement of the members of the academy, and at once affords an opportunity to the amateur to adorn his cabinet with the productions of native and rising talent, and opens to the public a new and interesting source of entertainment.

M. Feinagle is teaching, at Liverpool, the Art of Mnemonics, the principles of which were fully detailed in the Monthly Magazine for September, 1807, page 135 and 136.

Married.] At Rochdale, Mr. James Hardman, woollen-draper, to Miss Jane Shaw.

Mr. Richard Rothwell, of Ormskirk, to Miss Briggs.

Mr. J. Hodgson, to Miss Sarah Holt, both of Liverpool.

Mr. G. Sharpless, to Miss Eliza Walker, both of Liverpool.

Mr. John Dowall, to Miss A. Careful, both of Liverpool.

At Mottram, in Longdendale, Andrew White, M. D. of Liverpool, to Ann, fourth daughter of the late Henry Cardwell, esq.

Mr. John Archer, to Miss Capper, both of Liverpool.

Major Ross, of the 2d West India regiment, to Miss Ritchie, of Liverpool.

Mr. Richard Rankin, merchant, to Miss Ann Eltonhead, both of Liverpool.

Mr. Aspin, of Todmorden, to Miss Rebecca Taylor.

Mr. R. Edwards, to Miss Jane Jones, of Liverpool.

Mr. Thomas Coulthard, to Miss Hannah France, of Liverpool.

Mr. James Kitts, of Liverpool, to Miss Margaret Green.

Mr. T. Rodick, merchant, of Liverpool, to Ann, the only daughter of Mr. Fell, of Hathorn-Hall.

Mr. Timothy Lawson, spirit-merchant, to Miss Sharples, both of Lancaster.

Mr. Willcock, to Miss Proctor, both of Lancaster.

Mr. Robert Hinde, to Miss Wilkinson, both of Blackburn.

The Rev. Jeremiah Smith, L.L.D. headmaster of the free grammar-school, Manchester, to Felicia, third daughter of William Anderton, esq. of Wake-Green, near Birmingham.

John Postlethwaite, jun. esq. of Dalton, in Furness, Lancashire, to Miss Perry, of Whitehaven.

At Rufford, after a short courtship, the

Rev. Thomas Clark, to Mrs. Elizabeth Malvina Womack Young.

Mr. Daniel Smith, to Miss Eliza Gibbons Bennett, both of Liverpool.

Mr. Edward Adamson, to Mrs. Jane Southell, both of Liverpool.

Mr. Joseph Critchley, to Miss Jane Pritchard Humson, both of Liverpool.

Mr. George Sharples, to Miss Eliza Walker, both of Liverpool.

Mr. James Hardman, to Miss Hannah Redfern, both of Liverpool.

Mr. John Marsden, to Miss Moorfield, both of Wigan.

Mr. Ainsworth, to Miss Marsden, of Wigan.

Died.] At Preston, Mr. J. Packer, of Laidburn, attorney at law.

In the prime of life, at Rochdale, of a decline, Mr. John Coupland, a man sincerely respected and lamented by his acquaintance, and one of the Society of Odd Fellows. The body was interred, on the Tuesday following, in the usual style, the brothers marching in grand procession, in their proper regalia, from the house of the deceased to the place of interment, music playing a solemn dirge, according to ancient custom, symbolical of the institution.

Near Liverpool, in the dawn of his life and genius, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, a dissenting minister of Liverpool. He left his residence to bathe, a little above the potteries, as he had been accustomed to do. About 12 o'clock he plunged into the water, and amused himself for some time with swimming, when he was observed, by a person bathing at a short distance, suddenly to disappear. The alarm being soon given, Mr. Smith, of the pottery, immediately ordered two boats to be put off, and, with the assistance of his workmen, exerted himself most actively for the recovery of the body; and, after 50 minutes search, it was discovered at the distance a few yards from the spot where it had sunk. On the arrival of the body on the beach, the water was easily and completely discharged from the lungs; it was wrapped up in flannel, and immediately conveyed to Mr. Smith's. Every preparation had been made by the kind exertions of the family, which enabled the medical gentlemen instantly to adopt the usual methods of restoring suspended animation, but in vain. "Thus," observes the editor of the *Liverpool Courier*, "has the town been deprived of talents, which, when matured, were calculated to have improved and delighted the discerning, and to have roused the thoughtless and indolent. His popularity, as a youth of 20, has perhaps been scarcely equalled: his manly form, sweet voice, and fine countenance, increased the charms of genuine eloquence. The social and pastoral duties were ended by a chaste hilarity and sweetness, and his studies were carefully pursued; nor can poignant regret ever cease in the breasts of inti-

mates, who looked to him as a friend of the young, a comfort to the aged, and as holding forth the fair promise of long continuing a public blessing. The funeral took place, amidst an immense concourse of people, at Newington chapel. The scene was solemn and impressive, and the numbers which came to pay this last sad tribute of respect to his memory, shewed how deep an interest the public had felt in his character and melancholy death. In the order of the procession, first walked the gentlemen of the faculty, and, immediately before the corpse, a number of dissenting ministers, four abreast. Then came the body, carried on a bier, the pall supported by ten ministers, five on each side; the mourners followed, and the procession was closed by the friends of the deceased, to the number of one hundred and thirty, in white handkerchiefs and gloves, six abreast. All the streets, through which the procession passed, were crowded to excess, as were also the windows and balconies of the houses. The body was taken into the chapel, where Mr. Charrier, minister of Bethesda chapel, read part of the 15th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and the 4th and 5th chapters of First Thessalonians, and afterwards prayed extempore. At the grave, an eloquent and impressive oration was delivered by Mr. Fletcher, from Blackburn, and the service was concluded by a prayer from Mr. Lister, of Lime-street chapel. The whole scene was affecting; it could not be otherwise. Every idea which could be associated with the spectacle was such as to excite the deepest sympathy. The flower of youth, scarcely opened, snatched from life by a sudden and rude attack of mortality; a minister, who lately fixed the attention of crowded audiences by the power of his eloquence, conveyed to the house of silence and darkness; the fairest prospects of honour and usefulness in life blasted; the warm hopes of his friends wrecked in a moment; and the deep, the dreadful wound, inflicted in the feelings of relatives, and the dearest connections."

At Lancaster, Mr. Robert Dickenson, one of the oldest engineers in the kingdom, 76.—Mrs. Stout, relict of Mr. W. S. woollen-draper, 74.—Mr. Leonard Fox, 29, whose innocent life, patience, and pious resignation, during a long illness, were exemplary to all who knew him, 29.—Mrs. Ann Hargreaves, of Bulk, near Lancaster, 76

At Sidmouth, Dorothea, only daughter of the late Thomas Rawlinson, of Lancaster, 23.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Ford, wife of the Rev. Mr. F. rector of North Meols.

At Valentia, in Spain, in the prime of life, Mr. Charles Charlton, late merchant of Liverpool, a man deservedly respected.

In Wigan, Mrs. Quirk.

At Everton, lamented by his family, and regretted by a large circle of friends, Daniel Backhouse, esq. many years one of the most respectable merchants of this place.

The Rev. Wm. Hurton, vicar of Beetham, near Milthorpe, aged 78. He had discharged his duties as vicar of his native parish 51 years, with exemplary diligence, correctness, and scrupulous punctuality.

Much respected by all who knew him, Mr. James Thompson, near Gaythorn, Knot-Mill.

At Kirkham, Miss Elizabeth Moss, 38.

Suddenly, and sincerely esteemed and regretted, Mrs. Scholes, wife of Jacob S. esq. of Wood hill, near Manchester.

Much respected, Mr. Petre Baron, broker and auctioneer, Manchester.

Wm. Anderton, esq. of Euxton and Ince.

At Liverpool, in Russel-st. Letitia, the wife of Captain Thomas Nicholson, 53, after a severe illness, which she bore with the greatest fortitude.—Mr. Wilson, Elbow-lane.—Ann Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Oliver, 21.—Mr. Joshua Brown, 64.—Mrs. Dood, wife of Mr. Wm. D. Ormond-street.—Universally regretted, Mr. Isaac Hind, Pool-lane, 70.—After a long and lingering illness, Mrs. Pye, wife of Mr. John P.—Mrs. Ellen Weigh, 58.—Mr. Andrew Davidson, Renshaw-street.—Mrs. Lea, wife of Capt. James L.—Mr. John Wilson, insurance-broker, 64.—Mrs. Gotton, Vernon street.—Mr. Hiscock, Whitechapel.—Mrs. Ann Jackson, Park lane, 83.—Mrs. Anna Evans, Richmond-row.—Mrs. Molyneux, wife of Capt. Thomas M. in Christian-street, 40, who was suddenly struck with a paralytic fit in the eighth month of her pregnancy, which, in thirty-five hours, concluded her life and that of her infant son. It may be truly said she never lost sight of her duty to her God, her family, and friends.—After experiencing unusual vicissitudes with manly fortitude, Mr. Alexander Midghall, in the 50th year of his age—And, a few days after, his widow, aged 45.—Mrs. Ann Binks, stay-maker, Whitechapel, 42.—Mr. James Paisley, a truly honest man.—Mr. Walmsley, marble-mason.—Mrs. Gordon, Torbock-street.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Antwis, of Aston, to Miss Amery, of Caughall.

Mr. T. Wright, of Tideswell, to Miss Birkin, of Stockport.

Mr. Richard Amery, of Coughall, to Miss Antwis, of the former place.

Mr. Taylor, soap-manufacturer, of Nantwich, to Miss Dutton, of Ridley Hall.

Mr. Phillips, senior alderman of the ancient corporation of Handbridge, to Mrs. Williams, of Chester.

At Middlewich, Mr. Robert M. Wood, attorney, to Miss Cragg.

Thomas Frederick Winter, esq. to Miss Oldershead, late of Chester.

At Stockport, Mr. Ralph Simister, to Miss Elizabeth Moody.

At Prestbury, Mr. John Swindells, to Miss Mary Farrall, both of Macclesfield.

At Waverton, Mr. Rutter, of Goldenook, to Martha, third daughter of Mr. Goulborn, of Huxley Hall.

Died.] At Matlock, Miss Wright, of Poynton.

At the Feathers inn, Barnhill, Edward Edwards, esq. late major in the 47th.

Miss Williams, daughter of Mr. W. of Oulton Lowe, being the third instance of premature death in the same family, in the course of the last four weeks, the mother, son, and daughter, victims to a most virulent fever.

At Churton, Samuel Holt, esq. In him were united the qualities of a christian, husband, and friend. In the possession of a very ample fortune, this worthy gentleman distinguished himself by his kindness in visiting the poor and afflicted, in relieving their distresses, and in alleviating their sorrows. His amiable conduct will, therefore, cause his death to be long and deservedly regretted.

At an advanced age, Mr. Ralph Wells, of Newall, near Nantwich.

At Mere, near Knutsford, Mrs. Pownall, wife of Mr. John P. She lived respected, and died regretted.

At Chester, Mrs. Fletcher, mother of Mr. F. watchmaker, 83.—Mr. John Cotgreave, only son of John C. esq. 19.

At Knutsford, Mrs. Mary Leigh, relict of the late Rev. Peter L. of Lymm.

In Congleton, Mr. Robert Barrow, 83, formerly of Moss House.

By a fall from his horse at Stamford-bridge, near Chester, — Okell, esq. store-keeper of Chester castle.

Mrs. Cutler, relict of Mr. John Cutler, printer.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Dinn, to Miss Stone.

At Hathrosage, Mr. J. Hodgkins, to Miss C. Gordon.

At Littleover, Mr. Tomlinson, of Sudbury, to Miss Greatrix.

Died.] At Belfur, Mr. W. Lomas, 73.

At Derby, Mr. J. Choice, 92.—Mr. John Marshall, hosier, and an honest clerk of the races, 69.

At Alfreton, Mr. F. Hall, 45.

At Little Eaton, Miss C. A. Radford.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Newbold.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Gilsthorpe, at the Hotel, to Miss Welch, of Balderton.

Mr. George Banks, to Mrs. Bradley, of Cromwell.

At Halam, Mr. James Adamson, of Westhorpe, to Miss Elizabeth Wright, of the former place.

Died.] At Newstead Abbey, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon Byron, mother of the Right Hon. Lord Byron, and a lineal descendant of the Marquis of Huntley, and the Princess Arabella

bella Stuart, daughter of James I. of Scotland.

At Red-hill, Mrs. Draft, widow of Mr. D. of the White Hart inn, aged 86. She had kept the above inn for the last fifty years.

In her 99th year, Mrs. Weston, widow of the late Mr. R. W. of Nottingham.

At East Retford, Miss Haggerstone, only daughter of the late Mr. H. spirit-merchant, of that place.—Mrs. Mason, in her 90th year.—Mrs. Parker, 91, mother of John P. esq.

At Nottingham, Mary Stocks, of Willoughby's Hospital, 88.—Mr. Taylor, hatter, Exchange-Buildings, 41.—Mr. John Smith, of the Ball, Castlegate.—Mr. Wm. Watts, Greyhound-street, 77.

At Shelton, near Newark, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Sarah Maltby, wife of Samuel M. esq. and formerly widow of T. Kerr, M. D. late of Huntingdon.

Near London, S. Stratham, esq. 62, many years an eminent hosier and much-esteemed inhabitant of Nottingham and Arnold, but whose misfortunes in trade had brought on premature decrepitude.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Ralph Dodd, engineer, has addressed an interesting letter to the representatives in parliament, the mayor, corporation, and Haven company, of Great Grimsby, relative to the improvement of that port and harbour, which he conceives may be made the best asylum on the north-east coast of the kingdom, between the mouth of the Thames and the Frith of Forth, and capable of containing from 4 to 500 vessels.

Sir Wm. Manners had thirty-five actions for trespass against the Duke of Rutland, and the gentlemen of the Belvoir Hunt. The actions so properly brought against fox-hunters and other sporting trespassers, is likely to curb the insolence of those gentry, and will, we hope, put a stop to practices inconsistent with the present improved state of the country.

At the Lincoln assizes, Daniel Cook, aged only 19, for sheep-stealing; John Ridsuel, for a like offence; and John Baxter and Charles Baxter, for robbing the mail between Wragby and Market Raisin, were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved.—On the *Nisi Prius* side an action was tried, Robinson v. the Duke of Rutland, for a trespass, alledged to be committed in the defendant's hunting over the lands of the plaintiff. *The verdict was for the plaintiff, damages 1s.*—In five other actions also of the same nature, in which Sir Wm. Manners, bart. and his tenants were the plaintiffs, *verdicts were obtained*, and the damages in each were assessed in the Sheriff's Court.—A most remarkable instance of that fatal forgetfulness, which frequently leads to the detection of crimes, was afforded

on the trial of the Baxters, for robbing the mail. The principal clerk of Messrs. Ellison's banking-house deposed, that C. Baxter came to him with a 100l. bill, which he wished discounted. The witness, suspecting that all was not right, hinted that perhaps it was taken out of the Wragby mail, which had been robbed; when the man, with great simplicity, replied, "Why, how is that possible? *There were no bills in that mail.*" He was, in consequence, apprehended.

Married.] At Water-Newton, the Rev. Payn Edmunds, to Miss Richardson, daughter of the late John R. esq. of Cartmell, and niece to the Earl of Lindsey.

Mr. Francis Gould Smith, to Miss Hotchkin, both of Stamford.

Mr. Samuel Lamb, to Mrs. Eliz. Brown, both of Boston.

Mr. Smart, to Miss Frances Gibbins, daughter of Mr. Hugh G. of Stamford.

Mr. Thomas Lord, to Miss Mary Glenday, of Sleaford.

Died.] Aged 77, James Digby, esq. of Bourn. The penurious manner in which he lived, ill accorded with the immense property he has left, which is supposed to be little short of 200,000l.

At Lincoln, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Brown.—Mrs. Hayward, wife of John H. esq. one of the aldermen of Lincoln, 64.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Stockdale, wife of the Rev. J. S.—Mrs. Dahh, 24.—Mr. J. Skelton, 46.—Mrs. Ackrill, wife of Mr. J. A. 76.

In the 83d year of his age, Mr. Robert Hornby, formerly an eminent merchant at Gainsborough.

At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Dawson, of Birthorpe, near Falkingham, Mrs. Flintham, of Ingthorpe, near Stamford. She went to bed in good health the preceding evening, and was a corpse by two in the morning.

Suddenly, Mr. Bouser, master of the Saracen's Head, at Wapload.

At Moulton, Mr. John Turnbull, 71.

Mr. Brabins Measure, of Spalding, 60.

Mrs. Seaton, of Manthorpe, near Bourn, 31.

Mrs. Preston, of Sleaford.

Mrs. Frances Sympton, widow of the late Mr. Charles S. druggist, of Lincoln.

Mrs. Mary Nicholson, wife of Mr. John N. chief constable of Lincoln, 67.

Mr. Walter, timber-merchant, of Nassington, near Stamford, 55.

The following faithful eulogy on the late Charles Littlehales, A. M. the worthy rector of Burton, in this county, is copied from the Irish Patriot of May 23d.—On the 12th day of May departed this life, the Rev. Charles Littlehales, A. M. at the Glebe-house of his parish; at that house where the unfortunate ever found relief. There was a mildness in the nature of this most interesting young man,

man, which eminently qualified him for the holy office of a clergyman. His soul was animated by Faith, and Hope and Charity was the practical religion of his life. With all the opportunities of mixing in the pleasures of the great, and all the accomplishments which could adorn the most refined society, he preferred the peaceful dignity of his hallowed profession; and, like his Divine Master, "he went about doing good." His hours were spent amongst his poor brethren, and his approach was hailed as the messenger of comfort to their wants, and consolation to their afflictions. In his merciful and effectual efforts to reform the vicious, there was a gentleness which invited them back to virtue, a generous and tender consideration of all the moral infelicities which might have contributed to their fall, and often has the spark of virtue, which the harshness of unmitigated reproof might have extinguished, often has it been animated into activity by that kindness which chased away despair. Farewell, gentlest spirit! Oh! Farewell! No more, on the threshold of the window, shall thy welcome footsteps be heard! No more, at thy approach, shall she exclaim to her children, "There is bread for us to-day." But thou art gone where her tears and her prayers are registered; thou art gone to receive the glad greeting of thy Redeemer.—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." And, Oh! ye, whose breaking hearts deplore his early loss, repine not; he has gone where "his works shall follow him;" and, although the hand of death has severed those ties which bound him to your hearts by all the feelings of sympathetic approbation, let that Gospel, of which he was a faithful minister, be your consolation and your refuge; and, when your tears fall on the tomb which encloses the beloved brother of your hearts, yet shall they not be bitter when you contemplate those virtues which have deprived death of its sting, and which, through the merits of his Redeemer, have united him to the "spirits of the just made perfect."

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

An action was tried at Oakham assizes against a person to recover damages, on account of his dog having worried some sheep belonging to a neighbour. It appearing in evidence that there were 1700 dogs engaged in this predatory excursion, one only of which belonged to the defendant; his counsel submitted, whether his client could be held liable, as it was doubtful which animal was the criminal. The judge held, that even if one was principal, the other was an accessory, and therefore both were liable. They were joint trespassers, and therefore liable jointly and severally. It was a remarkable circumstance, said his lordship, but it was well known, that dogs agreed together to go out upon these marauding expeditions.—Verdict for the plaintiff.

Leicester numbers 23,146.

Married.] — Cowdell, esq. of Hinckley, to Miss Palmer, late of Bilton.

J. A. Cropper, esq. of Loughborough, to Miss Harvey, only daughter, of the late Rev. J. H. of Caldon.

At Leicester, Mr. James Beale, to Mrs. Atkins, widow of Mr. A. draper.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Willey, to Miss Rowel.

At Leicester, Mr. Cartwright, to Mrs. King.—Mr. Thomas Farren, to Mrs. Adcock.

—Mr. J. Haffand, to Mrs. Cooper.—Mr. Daniel Ward, to Miss E. Garner.

At Hathern, N. L. Smith, esq. to Miss Gamble, of Lockington.

At Bosworth, Mr. D. Rawlins, to Miss M. Roberts.

Died.] At Oakham, Ann Clark, daughter of Mr. W. C. aged 16; her death was occasioned by dipping her head, when hot, into a bucket of water.

At Ashby, Mrs. Stain, 78.

At Brudon, Miss Mary Hackett.

At Saxby, Mr. R. Johnson.

At Milton, Mrs. North.

At Rempstone, the Rev. E. Pearson, D. D. rector of that place, and late vice-chancellor of Cambridge. He was, in every respect, a good man, and his death is a loss to society.

At Bagworth, Mrs. Ann Crosher, 89.

At Leicester, deservedly regretted, Mr. Howe, sen. a man of the most amiable character.—Mr. Lewin, surgeon.

At Loughborough, Mr. Brookes.—Mr. John Blount, solicitor.

At Elvesthorpe, Mr. W. C. Fowke, 31.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] J. Webster, esq. of Sutton Coldfield, to Miss M. M. Payne, of Tempsford, Bedfordshire.

At Handsworth, Mr. Mountford, of Walsall, to Miss Charlotte Fletcher.—Mr. Wm. Green, of Bingham, to Mrs. Ann Downing.

At Tipton, Mr. James Gilbert, of Radford, near Stafford, to Miss Nicklin, daughter of Mr. Wm. N. of the former place.

Died.] At Rugeley, Mrs. Fernyhaugh, wife of Captain F.

At the Mount, near Newcastle, Saba, the wife of George Whieldon, esq. and daughter of Josiah Spode, esq. of the Mount.

At Wolseley Park, Mrs. Wolseley, wife of Charles W. esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. W. bart. and second daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall.

Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of the George inn, Walsall, a truly honest man.

Sincerely lamented, Mr. Joseph Dancer, of Burton-on-Trent.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. Thomas Webb, of Darlaston, has addressed the following observations to master miners, through Swinney's Birmingham Chronicle,

Chronicle, for ventilating mines. "I propose," says he, "the following ventilator: By means of a small forcing air-pump on the principle of those used for a blast furnace, to be worked by the whimsey, and placed in a situation not to hinder its other operations, a powerful current of air, by pipes, may be conveyed down into every part of the mine; this would force air into all the smaller cavities, and drive the hydrogen or inflammable gas from thence, and it would only be found in the uppermost chamber of the mine; being driven into this situation, a grand explosion should be made, by means of the firing line, which I conceive I can perform with certainty and safety, and be on the surface of the earth; and then, as soon as possible after the explosion is made and the mine ventilated, a common oil lamp should be suspended, and kept constantly burning, in a situation in the upper chamber of the mine, so that this gas may come in contact with the flame thereof as fast as it accumulates in the mine, and it will be thereby destroyed by puffs, or weak and harmless explosions. If any gentleman should choose to put these means in practice, stimulated by my feelings for the sufferings of my fellow creatures, I offer to conduct the operations of the first grand explosion, and fix the lamp in its proper situation."

The preparations for the Triennial Musical Festival at Birmingham, in October, are nearly completed. The following are the band, and it will be the finest that has been assembled since the meetings in Westminster Abbey.

Vocal Performers

No.

Trebles—Madame Catalani, Mrs. Vaughan, Miss Melville, and thirty three others.....	36
Counter Tenors—Mr. Wm. Knyvett, Miss J. Fletcher, Mr. S. Buggins, and twenty-five others.....	28
Tenors—Mr. Braham, Mr. Vaughan, and twenty-six others.....	28
Bases—Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Lacy, and thirty-one others..	34

Instrumental Performers.

Violins—Mr. Cramer (leader), Mr. Moralt (principal 2d), and twenty-two others.....	24
Violas—Mr. R. Ashley, Mr. C. Lindley, and eight others.....	10
Violoncellos—Mr. R. Lindley, Mr. C. Ashley, and four others.....	6
Double Bases—Mr. Anfossi, Mr. T. Fletcher, and four others.....	6
Bassoons—Mr. Holmes, Mr. Phillips, and two others.....	4
Oboes—Mr. Erskine, Mr. Hughes, and two others.....	4
Flutes—Mr. Ashe, and Mr. Stainsbury	2
Clarionets—Mr. Mahon and Mr. Risch	2
Horns—Messrs. Petrides, and two others.....	4
Trumpets—Mr. Hyde, Mr. Hyde, jun. and two others.....	4

Trombones—Mr. Mariotti, Mr. Flack, and Mr. Dresler	3
Double Drums—Mr. Jenkinson	1
Organ and Piano Forte—Mr. S. Wesley	1
Pedal Harps—Miss Sharp and Miss L. Sharp.....	2

Total number.... 199

The choral part will be formed into a double choir. The trebles on the first side will be led by Miss Travis and Mrs. Travis, and the second side by Mrs. Shipley and Miss Smethurst, and the other parts of the band will be filled with the best performers.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Edward Cope, wine-merchant, to Mrs. Leonard.

Mr. Goodwin Lloyd, of Bridgnorth, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. T. Scudamore, of Greet.

Mr. W. Chance, jun. to Miss Phæbe Timmins, of Birmingham Heath.

At Edgbaston, John Fox Palmer, esq. to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. James Flint of Birmingham.

Mr. Wilson, of the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, to Miss Mary Booth.

At Solihull, Joseph Webster, esq. to Maria Mary, eldest daughter of Peter Payne, esq. of Tempsford.

At Edgbaston, Mr. John Gibbins, to Miss A. G. Reynolds, second daughter of Mr. Edward R. both of High-street, Birmingham.

Mr. John Harmar, to Miss Rhoda Plant, both of Birmingham.

At Lichfield, Mr. W. Banister, silversmith, to Miss Allen.

At Stratford-on-Avon, the Rev. William Hammersley, vicar of Cheswardine, in this county, to Constantia, second daughter of the Rev. D. Davenport.

At Showel, Mr. Thomas Bagshaw, of Dunchurch, to Miss Gilbert.

At Harborne, Mr. Clarke, builder, to Miss Anne Busby, niece of James Busby, esq. both of Birmingham.

Died.] At his residence near Selly Oak, P. F. Muntz, esq. merchant.

Suddenly, at his house in Newhall-street, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Barber, an eminent artist. He was a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, but for many years resided in Birmingham. As a landscape painter, he excelled most of the profession, and was signally successful in educating his pupils. Philantropy and goodness of heart marked his progress through life. He was an affectionate husband and father, and a sincere friend and amiable companion.

Mr. Riddle, an eminent seedsman of Birmingham.

In Great Charles-street, Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Warner, formerly an eminent jeweller.

Mrs. Archer, wife of Thomas Archer, esq. of Birmingham.

In his 83d year, Mr. David Prowett, of Moor-street, Birmingham.

Mr. Edward Davis, of Chapel-street, Birmingham. He has bequeathed 100l. to the General Hospital, 50l. to the Dispensary, and 50l. to the Blue-coat charity-school.

In the 53th year of his age, Mr. John Eales of Spark Brook,

Aged 71, Mrs. Brooke, relict of the late Mr. Samuel B. clerk of St. Martin's, Birmingham.

Miss Maria Hughes, of Paradise-street, Birmingham.

Mr. Henry Beach, druggist, late of Union-street, Birmingham.

Mrs. Jane Treen, wife of Mr. Joseph Treen, of Coventry, 28.

Mr. John Bird, of the Cotton End, Warwick, 73.

SHROPSHIRE.

Six men have been much burnt in a pit in the parish of Madeley, by sulphureous fire; and two others were also burnt by the same means, in the parish of Dawley, but there are great hopes entertained of their recovery.—

Shrewsbury Chronicle.

The inundation fund amounts to 2000l.

A publican, in Shrewsbury, has been convicted in a penalty for suffering tippling in his house on the Lord's day, during the hours of divine worship!

The prison charities, now continued fourteen years in this county, produced last year 148l. 19s. 8d. Such a subscription is honorable to the character of the county. The similar subscription described in a letter to the Livery of London has been disgracefully neglected by subsequent Sheriffs.

The Shropshire Agricultural Society held their first meeting this month. Among the persons present on this occasion were, Lord Bradford (the president), Wm. Childe, esq. (the vice president), the Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Viscount Clive, and many of the gentry and respectable tenantry of the county.—Preparations having been made in the early part of the day, in a field adjoining the timber-yard, near St. Julian's Friars, for the reception of the animals intended to be shown, soon after eleven, the president, vice president, several of the members, together with the judges of the show, Mr. Walton, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Akers, proceeded to the ground, and spent some time in their examination of the various kinds of stock and implements brought there; after which they returned to the Lion Inn, Wyle Cop, and at three about 100 partook of a splendid dinner. After the delivery of the cups to the successful candidates, lists of the premiums to be adjudged at the annual meeting in October, and notices of Mr. Childe's annual sale of stock, were distributed to the company, and several sweepstakes were entered into for the next July meeting.

Married.] At Meole, Mr. Dukes, solicitor, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Ashdown, esq. of Brompton.

At Ellesmere, the Rev. Mr. Davies, to Miss Ann Davies, of Cockshutt.

At Medeley, Mr. Robert Cherrington, of Shiffnal, to Miss Mary Moore, of Lizard-house.

Mr. Wm. Trevor, to Miss Fanny Powell, both of Shrewsbury.

At Clungunford, Mr. Joseph Penny, of Bath, to Ursula Harriet Stone, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Stone.

In London, Mr. Edward Wellings, solicitor, of Ludlow, to Mary Ann, only daughter of James Cooper, esq. of Mount-place.

The Rev. Wm. Worth, of Wrexham, to Miss Sadler, of Shrewsbury.

Died.] At his seat Willey Hall, near Bridgnorth, G. Forrester, esq. in his 76th year, formerly, and for many years, one of the members of parliament for the ancient borough of Much-Wenlock.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Thomas Berrington, esq. Moat Hall, Shropshire.

Mr. Williams, of Hadnall, sincerely regretted.

Mr. E. Guest, of Broseley.—Mr. Evans, owner, Ironbridge.

At Newport, Mr. Francis Hutchinson.—Mr. Stephen Bentley.

Mrs. Collier, widow of the late Mr. Joseph C. of Wellington.

Mrs. Flavel, of Oswestry.

Mr. John Sides, of Shotatton, 23.

At Whitchurch, at an advanced age, Mrs. Lovett, relict of the late William Lovett, gent.—Same day, suddenly, Mrs. Horner, widow of the late Mr. Anthony H.

Suddenly, Mr. R. Jones, of the Hill Farm, 80.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. R. of Longnor.

Mr. Richard Collins, late of Coalbrookdale.

Edward Blakeway, esq. of Broseley, in the 93d year of his age.

Mr. Simes, of Shrewsbury, attorney at law.

Much regretted, Mr. Goodall, of Adney, 69.

Miss Trehearn, eldest daughter of Mrs. Trehearn, of the Fox Inn, Shrewsbury.

Mrs. Thomas, of Princess-street, Shrewsbury.

Mrs. Anne Kynaston, of Ellesmere, 84.

At Granboro' Mr. John Bailey, park-keeper to the Earl of Craven.

At Hawkestone, Miss C. Jones, 26.

At Patton Hall, near Wenlock, much lamented, Mr. Francis Hudson.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Worcester numbers 13,585.

The local anecdotes of Lucien Buonaparte and his family have procured them the esteem of this county. This illustrious man in retirement is esteemed by all; while the mad and bloody ambition of his brother has drawn upon him the curses of all mankind.

Married.] At Daylisford, the Rev. T. B. Woodman, to Miss Louisa Valentin.

At

At Kidderminster, Herbert Braam, esq. to Miss Watson.

At West Bromwich, Mr. Thomas Hood, of Tipton, to Miss Fisher, daughter of Mr. James Fisher, ironmaster, of York House.

Mr. Hill, Hatter, of Kidderminster, to Miss Walters, of the Bull Inn.

Died.] At a very advanced age, Mrs. Sexton, of the Tything.

Mrs. Evans, widow of the late Mr. Robert Evans, Kidderminster.

Mrs. Foley, lady of the Hon. Andrew Foley, M. P. for Droitwich.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke, Mr. J. Thomas, of Leominster, to Miss Whieldon, youngest daughter of John W. esq. of Cliff Bank.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The tunnel now making under the Severn, about a mile on the Chepstow side of Newnham, is proceeding rapidly, and with every prospect of success. It is 18 feet high, and 12 wide. The engine-pit, through which the work is drained, is 72 feet deep.

A vessel, to sail against wind and tide, has just been completed at Bristol. She has one mast of iron, with an upright windlass affixed to the same; her sails, which are of a peculiar construction, when in motion, can weigh her anchor, work three pieces of mechanism, (two projecting from her sides, and one in the centre) two pumps, and, upon occasion, two sweeps of 24 feet. Her canvas is also extended or shortened in an instant, and if required, the mast, with all its appendages, is as quickly lowered. She has neither blocks nor running rigging, except a fore and aft stay, and cables. In fact, she is a complete life as well as packet boat, and calculated to sail upon, as well as before, the wind.

At Tewkesbury, a melancholy accident lately attended the reprehensible practice of leaving guns loaded in insecure situations. A little boy and girl, going into the house of a neighbour, the boy found a gun, which he took hold of not knowing it was loaded, pointed at his sister, and said he would shoot her. He pulled the trigger, the piece exploded, and, being almost close to the girl's head, the contents entered a little above the ear, shattered her skull in a most dreadful manner, and killed her on the spot!

Married.] At Blocklay, H. Harris, esq. solicitor, Tewkesbury, to Miss Wintle, daughter of J. Wintle, of Broad Oak.

Richard Ice, esq. of Hartshill, to Miss Roberts, only daughter of Thomas Roberts, gent. of Oxford, near Campden.

Mr. W. Bishop, of Chaseldon, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Moreton in Marsh.

At Stroud, Mr. Alexander Porter, to Miss Jones.

Mr. James Dunn, to Miss E. Flint, both of Bath.

P. Heron Cockburn, esq. of Hubert Lodge, to Mrs. Vassall, relict of T. O. V. esq. of Acton cottage.

On Monday, at Swainswick church, Mr. John Cottle, of Batheaston, to Miss Miles of Tadwick.

At Bisley, Mr. Henry Morse, of Guershill, to Miss Jane Amanda Bath, of Chalford.

Died.] At Barnwood House, his seat, near Gloucester, Sir Charles Hotham, bart. of South Dalton, and Ebberstone Lodge, both in the east riding of the county of York. His mild, unassuming manners, and his benevolence of heart will cause him long to be lamented; indeed, in his death, society has lost a valuable member—and the poor a strenuous advocate and a generous benefactor.

At Tewkesbury, Anna Cecilia, last surviving daughter of the pious and learned Dr. Philip Doddridge, of Northampton, who died in 1731.

At Bath, Mrs. Simms, in Northgate-street. At Lower East Hayes, Governor Shaw.

Mr. James Reed, son of Mr. Reed, wine-merchant, in Pulteney-street.

Mrs. Stillman, wife of Mr. James S. Cornstreet.

In Beaufort Buildings, Mr. Pinckney, late of Woolfall, 70. A few years since this worthy man retired to Bath from very extensive agricultural pursuits, which he conducted for nearly 40 years with great ability and unblemished reputation.

At his house in Stanhope-place, Stephen Comyn, esq.

Mr. Thomas Jermyn, surgeon, of Bath, universally lamented by his family and friends.

At Weston Super Mare, Mr. Stroud, an eminent wine-merchant and banker, of Bath, and for a number of years conductor of the Upper Assembly-Rooms; he had been for some years in a declining state of health, but appeared better on the day of his dissolution; yet after dinner, without any previous sensation of illness, he fell from his chair in an apoplectic seizure, which proved fatal in a few hours.

At Purton, after a short illness, deeply lamented by her surviving family and friends, Anne, wife of the Rev. J. Prower, vicar of Purton, Wilts.

At Wotton-Underedge, Miss Sarah Tudgey, 85.

At Monmouth, Miss Tregoze, 87, sister to the late Daniel Tregoze, esq. of Tregirog.

At Rendcomb, W. George, esq. universally regretted.

Mrs. Sarah Harris, of Gloucester, 84.

At Taunton, Mr. George Tyne, 72.

At Cudleigh, the Rev. John Garrett, master of the free grammar-school of that town, and vicar of Culmstock, Devon.

In Gloucester, Mr. Septimus Ludlow, a barrister-at-law, and formerly the acting partner of an extensive banking concern at Chipping Sodbury. As a lawyer he was allowed to possess considerable information; but giving up the promised tide of professional eminence for the management of the bank, and which

which business proving unfortunate, the remainder of his voyage through life has been passed in quicksands and in misery. Seldom has there been greater vicissitude in the case of one man: from being in the full possession of abundance, respectability and well cultivated abilities, he became a wanderer and an outcast; frequently committing acts of vagrancy, ebriety, and almost idiocy, that rendered him obnoxious to every class of society; and perhaps

“Deserted in his utmost need,

“By those his former bounty fed.”

Mrs. Pace, widow of Mr. P. surgeon, of Gloucester.

Mr. Charles Beak, 71. South-farm near Fairford.

Wm. Parsons, esq. of Brislington.

Maria, the beloved wife of Philip John Miles, esq. of Naish House.

Mrs. Moore, 81, relict of Mr. Charles M. of Tewkesbury.

Miss Hayward, of Tewkesbury.

Mrs. Osborne, of Marshfield, 66.

Mr. Thos. Howse. He was drowned in the river Avon, near Batheaston.

Mr. Robert Raikes, lately deceased at Gloucester, was of a very respectable family, and was born at Gloucester in the year 1735. His father was of the same business as himself, a printer, and conducted for many years with much approbation, the Gloucester Journal. The education Mr. Raikes received was liberal, and calculated for his future designation in life. At a proper season he was initiated into his father's business, which he afterwards conducted with punctuality, diligence, and care. Several pieces, among which may be pointed out the Works of the Dean of Gloucester, are such as will suffer nothing by any comparison with the productions of modern typography. The incidents of Mr. Raikes's life are few, and those not enough distinguished from the rest of the world to admit of a particular detail. It is sufficient to say, that in his business he was prosperous, and that his attention was not so wholly confined to it, but that he found time to turn his thoughts to subjects connected with the great interests of mankind and the welfare of society. By his means some consolation has been afforded to sorrow and imprudence; some knowledge, and consequently happiness, to youth and inexperience. The first object which demanded his notice, was the miserable state of the county bridewell within the city of Gloucester, which being part of the county gaol, the persons committed by the magistrates, out of sessions, for petty offences, associated, through necessity, with felons of the worst description, with little or no means of subsistence from labour; with little, if any, allowance from the county; without either meat, drink, or clothing; dependent chiefly on the precarious charity of such as visited the prison, whether brought

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thither by business, curiosity, or compassion. To relieve these miserable and forlorn wretches, and to render their situation supportable at least, Mr. Raikes employed both his pen, his influence, and his property to procure them the necessaries of life; and finding that ignorance was generally the principal cause of those enormities which brought them to become objects of his notice, he determined, if possible, to procure them some moral and religious instruction. In this he succeeded, by means of bounties and encouragement, given to such of the prisoners who were able to read; and these, by being directed to proper books, improved both themselves and their fellow prisoners, and afforded great encouragement to persevere in the benevolent design. He then procured for them a supply of work, to preclude every excuse and temptation to idleness. Successful in this effort, he formed a more extensive plan of usefulness to society, which will transmit his name to posterity with those honours which are due to the great benefactors of mankind. This was the institution of Sunday schools, a plan which has been attended with the happiest effects. The thought was suggested by accident. “Some business,” says Mr. Raikes, “leading me one morning into the suburbs of the city, where the lowest of the people (who are principally employed in the pin manufactory) chiefly reside, I was struck with concern on seeing a group of children, wretchedly ragged, at play in the street. An enquiry of a neighbour produced an account of the miserable state and deplorable profligacy of these infants, more especially on a Sunday, when left to their own direction.” This information suggested an idea, “that it would be at least a harmless attempt, if it should be productive of no good, should some little plan be formed to check this deplorable profanation of the sabbath. An agreement was soon after made with proper persons, to receive as many children on Sundays as should be sent, who were to be instructed in reading and in the church catechism, at a certain rate.—The clergyman who was curate of the parish at the same time undertook to superintend the schools, and examine the progress made. This happened about 1781, and the good consequences evidently appeared in the reformation and orderly behaviour of those who before were in every respect the opposite of decency or regularity. The effects were so apparent, that other parishes in Gloucester and in various parts of the kingdom, adopted the scheme, which has by degrees become almost general, to the great advantage and comfort of the poor, and still more to the security and repose of the rich. Since the first institution, many thousands of children have been employed, to their own satisfaction, in acquiring such a portion of knowledge as will render them useful to society, without encouraging any disposition unfavourable

able to themselves or the world. Where riot and disorder were formerly to be seen, decency and decorum are now to be found; industry has taken the place of idleness, and profaneness has been obliged to give way to devotion.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Population of the county of Oxford, according to the late returns.

Hundreds.	Males.	Females.
Bloxham	3,123..	3,299
Bampton	5,917..	6,368
Banbury	2,679..	2,827
Bullington	4,389..	4,475
Binfield	3,494..	4,010
Chadlington	5,378..	5,383
Dorchester	1,367..	1,412
Ewelme	2,426..	2,490
Langtree	1,398..	1,443
Lewknor	1,647..	1,837
Pyrton	1,255..	1,368
Ploughley	5,473..	5,599
Thaine	1,938..	1,933
Wootton	7,626..	7,937

48,110..50,381

Total, including both sexes 98,491

The city of Oxford, in Bullington hundred, the town of Chipping Norton, in Chadlington hundred, and Banbury, in Banbury Hundred, are not included in the above.

Married.] At Chipping Norton, the Rev. S. Leigh, to Mrs. Handley.

At Shepton Mallett, Mr. John Brook, aged 34, to Miss Ann Croker, aged 21.

Mr. John Stevens, of St. Peter's, Oxford, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Turner, coach-maker, to Miss Betteris, of Oxford.

The Rev. J. Hill, A. B. perpetual curate of Worton and sub-tutor of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Warren, New Bond-street.

Died.] At Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, Andrew Walsh, esq. many years register of the Archdeaconry Courts of the Dioceses of Oxford and Berks.

Miss Woolley, an elderly lady of Banbury.

Miss Catharine Bennett, second daughter of Mr. Bennett.

Mr. John Hedges, of Swinford Farm, near Ensham, 74.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. John Martin of Sandford. She was a sincere friend to the poor.

Suddenly, at Rose-hill, Mr. Brenwell, one of the members of the corporation of Oxford.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. of Long Wall, Oxford.

Mrs. Green, of the White Horse.

Mr. Wm. Capel, of Ensham, 53.

Mr. Salmon, an opulent farmer of Tadmarton, near Banbury.

The Rev. Joshua Newby, rector of Great Rollright, and formerly fellow of Brasen-nose college, in this university, 74.

Mrs. Elizabeth Langford, widow, 66.

Mr. White of Pembroke college.

Sophia, daughter of Mrs. Plastin, Oxford.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

An alarming fire lately broke out at Kessel-green, near Colnbrook, at the mansion of George Rogers, esq. which consumed the same, together with buildings contiguous, to the amount of several thousand pounds. The fire happened in the dead of the night, and was occasioned by some clothes having been left to air in the laundry; and such was the rapidity of the flames, that the whole house was consumed in less than half an hour; and a poor boy, who slept in a garret, perished in the conflagration.

Married.] Mr. H. Lane, of High Wycombe, to Miss A. Russell.

Died.] At Brill, Mr. M. Shirley.

At Taplow Hill, R. Walpole, esq. 50.

Mr. Clinkard, farmer, of Ibstone, 73.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

At the Hertford Assizes was tried—*Johnson, v. Oldacre*, Being an action of trespass, for breaking and entering the plaintiff's ground. The defendant, who was huntsman of the Berkeley Hunt, pleaded as a justification, that he was the servant of Wood, esq. who was a qualified man; that they had started a fox in hunting, which ran over the ground of the plaintiff, and that they followed it, as the only means of killing a noxious animal. The replication stated, that the defendant pursued the fox for the sport of hunting, and not for the purpose of destroying the fox as a noxious animal.—The Jury found for the Plaintiff, Damages 20s.

The Sun Inn at Biggleswade, with 30 acres of land, was lately disposed of for 7850l. A farm of 100 acres, in the neighbourhood, was on the same day sold for near 9000l.

Married.] At Little Wymundley, the Rev. T. Nottage, to Miss Sarah Parry.

At Tring, Herts, J. Duncombe, esq. of Pot-Ash House, to Miss Stockley, of Wingrove.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Anderson Rudd, esq. major of the Bedfordshire militia, to Frances, eldest daughter of Leonard Hampson, esq. of Luton.

Died.] At Stratton Park, C. Barnett, esq. At Cheffeld, Mr. Goldsmith of Ampt-hill.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Head, of Northbury, to Miss M. Garner, of Peterborough. C. Grantham, esq. of Stamford, to Miss Emily Fortescue, sister of Lord Clermont.

J. Percival, jun. esq. of Northampton, to Miss Mary Marriott.

John Harris, brewer, 67, to Hannah Cross, 19, both of Northampton.

At the cathedral, Peterborough, Mr. John Newburn, to Miss Marishall, both of that city.

Died.] At Daventry, Mrs. Waterfield, wife of Mr. Waterfield, surgeon, 53.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon numbers 2397

St Ives - - 2126

Ramsey - - 2390

A plan for uniting the Rivers Stort and Cam, by a canal, from Stortford to a point of junction below Clayhithe sluice, has been agreed upon, and measures are directed to be pursued to forward the undertaking.

Married.] Mr. G. Maxwell, of Thorney Fen, to Miss Warwick, of Stanground.

Mr. Dabite of Kirtlinge, to Miss Spicer of Great Bandfield.

At Burwell, Mr. J. Watkinson, to Miss Ball.

At St. Neot's, the Rev. R. Gee, M. A. fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Billett, eldest daughter of the late Edward Billett, esq. of St. Neot's.

Mr. W. C. Odam, of Stilton, to Mrs. Calcroft of Stamford.

Mr. John Watts, of Cottenham, to Miss Elizabeth Fuller, of Over.

Mr. Thomas Norfolk, to Mrs. Haylock, of West Wrattling.

At Swineshead, Mr. Edward Staines, to Mrs. Susan Northin, being her fourth husband.

Died.] At Trinity College, deservedly regretted, Mr. Wm. Gilpin, son of the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, more than five and twenty years head master of Cheam school, Surry, and grandson of the Rev. William Gilpin, prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Boldre, Hants.

In his 27th year, C. S. Mathews, esq. M. A. fellow of Downing college, Cambridge, unfortunately drowned in the river Cam, by getting entangled in the weeds while bathing. He was the second son of Colonel Mathews of Belmont, Herefordshire. The superior talents of which he made an early display at Eton, carried him successfully through the usual course of academical competition, at Cambridge, where he was much distinguished by his abilities and great attainments. The extent and variety of which were more strikingly displayed by his triumphant competition with many rival candidates of both universities, for a fellowship at the new college of Downing, to which he had been unanimously elected.

At Cambridge, Mr. G. Cooper, a noted change ringer during the whole period of his manhood; he rung bob royal (the second bell, ten in,) within twelve months of his death, at Great St. Mary's church in that town, and he was the oldest change ringer in the kingdom, 94.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Soulsby, relict of Mr. Thomas S.

Mrs. Fothergill of Dunsby, widow of G. F. esq. late of Stamford, 59.

Mrs. Claydon, widow, of Chevely.

Mr. John Goodrich, of Elmswell.

Mr. Richard Freeman, of Ely.

Mr. John Sewell, of the George Inn, Chatteris.

Mr. John Fox, 86.

Mr. Reynolds, miller, of Freckenham, near Newmarket.

At Alconbury, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. David W. vicar of that place. She was greatly esteemed for her exemplary piety, virtue, and humility, 54.

At Gamlingay, Mr. Joseph Harris, formerly of Cambridge.

At Great Eversden, Miss Mary Anne Holben, of Little Eversden, 25.

NORFOLK.

Lynn numbers 10,253, and is consequently a town of the second rank.

The Norfolk Agricultural Society held their Anniversary, for 1811, at East Dereham, on Friday, the 26th of July. Mr. T. Kendle, of Gaythorpe; Mr. E. Beck, of Lexham; and Mr. W. Williams, of Downham, were appointed judges to inspect the water-meadows offered by Col. Fitzroy and Mr. T. Purdy, to share in the bounty proposed by the Society to those person who form water-meadows in Norfolk.

Mr. J. Oakes, of Burnham; Mr. W. Wright, of Rougham; and Mr. J. Sibell, of Duntou, were appointed judges of the sheep shown for the prizes; and Mr. W. Blvth, of Massingham; Mr. James Kendle, of Weasenham; and Mr. Overman, of Burnham, judges of the bulls, whose reports were thus:

1st. For the Southdown rams.—The first premium of 7l. value, to Mr. E. Beck, of Lexham. The second ditto of 5l. value, to Mr. Freeman, of Swanton.

2d. For the Southdown ewes.—The first premium of 7l. value, to Mr. Freeman, of Swanton. The second ditto of 5l. value, to Mr. J. Turner, of Mulbarton.

3d. For the bulis.—The premium of 5l. value, to Mr. W. M. Hill, of Waterden.

Of sheep only Southdowns were shown, which were deemed very good. No boar was shown. Mr. E. Beck's homebred bull, of the Suffolk or Galloway breed, was much admired, but Mr. Hill's Devon was preferred.

Mr. W. Chambers, of Shipdham, again brought forward a plan for a navigable canal from East Dereham to the sea, and enforced it by strong arguments. The Society approved of the plan, and formed a Committee to consider and promote it as much as possible.

The shepherds' prizes were thus adjudged:

1st. To Mr. F. Purdy's shepherd, Samuel Dent, 2l. He had no competitor.

2d. To Mr. Barber's shepherd, William Boom, 3l. His competitor was John Flood shepherd to H. Styleman, esq. of Snettisham

3d. To Mr. Styleman's shepherd, James Pairman, 4l. He had no competitor.

It was agreed to offer the same premiums to the public next year as last year, omitting two, viz. that for the best crop of Norfolk turnips in March, and that for feeding horses.

As two horses were lately at plough near Norwich, a flight of bees alighted on the animals, and not being suffered to swarm in their usual way, stung the horses in so violent a manner, that one died the following day; the other was preserved by applying cloths dipped in salt of tartar and cold water.

Married.] R. Moncey, esq. of Holvestonehall, to Mrs. Marshall, of Ashby-hall.

Thomas Leventhorp, esq. of Woburn place, and wholesale stationer, in Aldgate, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. William Collett, of Swanton Morley.

Died.] In Norwich, the Rev. M. Browne, vicar of Worstead, &c.—After a long and painful illness, at her sister's house, in St. Peter's, Miss George.

At Mattishall, W. Wright, esq. 67.

At Lynn, G. Hogg, esq. 63.—Mrs. Lockett, of the Market-place, 56.—William Smith, gent. 62.

At Garboldisham, the Rev. C. Molineaux.

At Crownthorpe, W. Head, a pauper; on whose person was found secreted fifty-three guineas.

Mr. Edward Wiseman, banker, of Diss, 66; a man of unblemished integrity, and of unostentatious benevolence.

Mr. Cracknell, a respectable farmer, of Banham, 63.

William Edward Bullock, son of Mr. Wm. Bullock, draper, of Downham Market.

SUFFOLK.

On Monday the 8th of July last was opened a school, at Ipswich, by the Education Society, with upwards of two hundred children, upon the plan of Mr. Joseph Lancaster, who kindly assisted the Society, with two young gentlemen from the Borough School, to arrange the boys. And at a meeting of the Committee on the 2d of August, the master reported, that the boys had made as rapid an improvement in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as could have been expected; that they were regular in their attendance at school, and at their respective places of worship on the Lord's day. In addition to the school already established for boys upon the Lancasterian plan, a new edifice is erected here at the expence and under the immediate patronage of Mr. Henry Alexander, son of Dykes Alexander, esq. which will shortly be opened for the reception of one hundred girls, to be educated agreeable to the same system.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Mr. E. Bolingbroke, of Coggeshall, to Miss R. Searum.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Wright, to Miss Abbot, of Needham Market.

Mr. C. Oliver, of Bury, to Miss Johnson, of Cherry Hinton.

At Beccles, Lieut. Col. Jones, of the 5th dragoon guards, to Matilda, second daughter of the Rev. Bence Bence, rector of Beccles.

At Gretna Green, the Rev. George Wilkins, curate of Hadleigh, Suffolk, to Miss Hay, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hay Drummond, rector of that parish.

Mr. C. C. Holland, merchant, of Beccles, to Caroline Rachael, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Michael Driver Mease, of Halesworth.

Mr. Smith, of Hadleigh, to Mrs. Belcher, of Rayleigh.

Mr. William Simpson, of Woodbridge, to Miss F. Sutton, of St. John's Ilkeshall.

At Nowton, Mr. Drage, of London, to Miss Mary Ann Bolingbroke, of Coggeshall.

William Searle, esq. banker, of Bury, to Eliza, third daughter of R. Smales, esq. of Walworth.

Died.] At Polstead, Mr. B. Smith, 73.

At Whelpstead, Mr. W. Whymock, 72.

In the 50th year of his age, I. Wm. Bloomfield, of Hemington, who, without any previous indisposition, dropped the saw from his hand while he was at work, and instantly expired. He was brother to Robert Bloomfield, the Suffolk poet, and has left a wife and nine children. The deceased was through life a journeyman bricklayer; the family are poor and destitute. There never lived a more indulgent father, or a more tender husband; he resided in the house in which he was born through life, and few village swains have evinced such strength of mind. When he produced his anthems, some of the first men in the musical world expressed their astonishment, that a man without any musical education (as they term it) and unacquainted with keyed instruments, should have acquired so much knowledge of the science; they kindly rectified the bass for him, and by a handsome list of subscribers, his family received very great relief. But his favourite pursuit was mechanism; all his leisure hours for a number of years he spent in various schemes, and he has now the model of a pump nearly complete, which he lately walked up to London to exhibit. Mr. Boyce advanced him a sum of money on the strength of it; but death has stopped him, and whether he would ever have succeeded as a mechanist, or not, he certainly possessed unusual mental powers, considered as an uneducated obscure cottager.

Much respected and lamented, Mr. J. Seely, of Sall, 63.

Mrs. Moore, of Worlington, 65.

Much respected, Mr. John Beales, of Chediston-hall, near Halesworth.

Mr. North, of Clare, 49.

Mrs. Claydon, widow, of Chevely.

Mr. John Goodrich, of Elmswell, 76.

Mrs. Ridley, relict of Mr. John R. of Bury, 58.

ESSEX.

A respectable, though not very numerous Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Essex, was held on Saturday, August 3, at the Town Hall, in Chelmsford; at twelve o'clock about two hundred persons

persons assembled, when Mr. Burgoyne proposed that Du Cane do take the Chair—Mr. Du Cane was then unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. Du Cane having stated the nature of the requisition, and the object of the meeting,

The Rev. Mr. Ongly rose to propose a series of Resolutions, declaratory of the present corrupt state of the Representation in Parliament, and of the necessity of a radical reform. He said, that if ever there was a time at which it became the landed interest of the country to co-operate with firmness and cordiality against the factious intrigues and designs of what was called the monied interest, that time had now arrived. He then adverted to what he alleged to be the more notorious proofs that the Commons House of Parliament had not for a long time spoken the sense of the nation, and concluded a speech of considerable length, by proposing the following Resolutions, which were severally put, and unanimously agreed to:

“Resolved—That it was averred in the Petition to the House of Commons, on the 6th of May, 1793, and evidence in proof of the facts at the same time tendered by the Petitioners, that THREE HUNDRED AND SEVEN of the Members for England and Wales only, are not sent to Parliament by the suffrages of the People; but are, through numerous breaches and evasions of the freedom of election therein set forth, returned by ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR Peers and Commoners; and also, that the allegations in the said Petition still stand on the Journals of Parliament uncontradicted.

“Resolved—That it appears to us undeniable, that this deplorable decay of popular Representation in Parliament, co-operating with the Septennial duration of the same Parliaments, is a gross and palpable departure from the only constitutional character of the Lower House of Parliament—‘a full and free Representative of the Commons of this Realm.’

“Resolved—That the elective franchise was by ‘an established principle of our ancient and excellent Constitution,’ distributed between the Freeholders and the Householders; and therefore, that it is the opinion of this Meeting, that in addition to the land owners, and in lieu of returns to Parliament in the name of depopulated, or close or venal boroughs, the Householders of Great Britain and Ireland, directly paying certain assessments to the State, ought, except in the case of Peers of the Realm, to have a voice in the election of the Members in the Commons House of Parliament.

“Resolved—That in the opinion of this Meeting, a law for taking the poll of the voters under such regulations as would prevent in future the ruinous expence of contested elections, is not more necessary towards the independence and integrity of Parliament, than it is for the preservation of public morals.

“Resolved—That the county of Essex, which, in respect of its extent, population, commerce, and taxes, is one of the first counties in the kingdom, may no longer be deprived, as it is at present, of its fair and just proportion in the Representation of the People, nor its inhabitants left under the oppressive influence of decayed, dependent, and corrupted, boroughs.

“Resolved—That a Petition from Freeholders and Householders in Essex, be presented to the House of Commons, praying for a Parliamentary restoration of the undoubted and fundamental Right of the People to a Representation by free election to short Parliaments; and at the same time resolved, That all such Reform in the powers of electing the Members to sit for them in Parliament, ought to proceed on the approved principles of the English Constitution of Government, by the Three Estates of King, Lords, and Commons.”

Married.] At Mistley, Mr. R. Page, of Great Clacton, to Miss Risbee.

Mr. Jones, of Colchester, to Miss Chenery, of Ipswich.

Mr. T. Hayward, of Great Bardfield, to Miss Thorpe, of St. Ives.

S. Round, esq. to Mrs. Rowley, of Great Baddow.

At Westham, Mr. Henry Courteney, master of the academy at Stratford, to Miss Charlotte Bridge, daughter of Mr. Samuel B. late of Thaxted.

Died] At Arkesden, the Rev. J. Perkins.

At Chigwell, Mrs. James, of Brownings.

At Grays, Mrs. A. K. Hinton.

At White Roothing, Mr. G. Hills.

At Widney Green, W. Barwick, esq. 80.

KENT.

On Tuesday, the 6th, as a private in the 1st West York militia was led to the halberts at Chatham to be punished, agreeably to the sentence of a court-martial, he took out a razor, which he had concealed in the sleeve of his coat, and, in presence of all whose duty it was to carry the sentence into execution, cut his throat.

Serjeant Best has recently purchased the Great Tythes of the parish of Erith, for which he gave the sum of 24,000l.

The practice of letting land by the year, with a stipulation of a different rate of rent, if paid in bank notes rather than in gold, is stated to have become very general. A farm has been publicly advertised in the following terms:—“To let, 500 acres of prime land in the county of Kent, now in the highest state of cultivation. Rent, if paid in gold, 1000 guineas per annum; if paid in bank-notes, 1312l. 10s. per annum.”

Married.] The Rev. Thomas Hancorne, of Deal, to Mrs. Wellford.

At Lewisham, J. F. Pethrick, esq. to Mrs. S. A. Scott.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. R. Ratcliffe, to Miss Wise.

At

At Hoo, Mr. C. Badcock, to Miss Eliza Thomas.

At Canterbury, Mr. J. Lawrence, bookseller, to Miss Swain.—W. Delmar, esq. to Miss E. Abbott.

G. Whitaker, esq. of Pembury, to Miss Welter, of Sale.

Mr. Murton, of Milton, to Mrs. Williams.

At Dover, Capt. Smith, R. N. to Miss Neales.

At Wingham, Mr. George Denne, to Miss Sarah Moon.

Mr. John Croaker, of Ramsgate, to Miss Kemp, of Canterbury.

William Chandler, jun. esq. to Frances, daughter of the late Nathaniel Austen, esq. of Margate.

At Rochester, Mr. Mark Hammond, to Mrs. Rippon, of Troy-town.

Mr. John Moon, of Dover, to Miss Pearne.

At Knole, Lady Mary Sackville, eldest daughter of the Duchess of Dorset, to the Earl of Plymouth.

Henry Wall, esq. of the West Kent militia, to Miss Talbot, of Stonecastle.

Mr. R. West, jun. of Rochester, to Miss E. Davis, of Chatham.

Mr. G. Lott, of Whitstable, to Miss Terry, of Seasalter.

Did.] At Thurnham, Mr. Upfold, owing to cutting his toe-nail too close, 56.

At Deal, Capt. F. Haswell, of H. M. S. Echo, 32.—Caroline, wife of Mr. Oakley, and fourth daughter of the late Rev. A. Silke, rector of Assington, Essex.

At the Vicarage, East Farleigh, the Rev. Henry Friend.

William Goddard, esq. storekeeper of Sheerness Dock-yard.

At Linton, near Coxheath, Mrs. Bagnel.

At Staple, Mrs. Isaacs.

At Milton, Mr. William Furley, formerly of Canterbury.

At Canterbury, Mrs. London, 67.—Miss Mary Fox, daughter of Mr. John F. 24.—In Castle-street, Mrs. Martha Perkins, 77.—Mrs. Susan Durnall, of St. John's Hospital, 80.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Abrahams, wife of Mr. A. silversmith.

At Deptford, Gilbert Ferguson, esq. 79.

At Walmer, the Rev. Mr. Timms, rector of that place.

At Wye, Mr. William Allen, 65.

Much regretted by all who knew him, Mr. William Boys, of Reachcourt, 50. He has left a wife and eight children to lament their loss.

Mrs. Bishop, of the Golden Lion, Chatham.

At the Vicarage house, Preston, next Faversham, the Rev. Francis Frederic Giraud.

SUSSEX.

The annual show of cattle and sheep for the prizes given by the Sussex Agricultural Society, held Wednesday, August 7th, at Lewes, was, as usual, most respectably attended; the show of stock was not so great

as seen in former years, except in the South-down rams. The piece of plate added to the sweepstakes of ninety guineas, for the best Southdown ram, one year old, produced a number of competitors, there being fourteen shewn of that description, and it is believed there never was before, on any occasion, exhibited such a pen of beautiful sheep as were then collected from different parts of the kingdom. After the company had sufficiently gratified their curiosity in the field, they retired to the Star Inn, when about 160 sat down to a brace of fat bucks, presented by the Earl of Egremont. The Earl of Egremont, the president of the institution, was in the chair, and amongst the company present were the Duke of Dorset, Earl Talbot, Lord Whitworth, Lord Brook, Sir H. Poole, and a great number of country gentlemen and visitors from the near as well as distant counties. When the cloth was removed, the noble president proceeded to give the usual loyal and agricultural toasts. Mr. Hick then presented to Lord Egremont a highly wrought and magnificent piece of plate, in the name of the agriculturists of the county of Sussex.

At Lewes Wool Fair there was a respectable assemblage of the principal wool-growers and wool-staplers. Every room at the inn was filled with company; several of the staplers were from London, Yorkshire, &c. After dinner, the company from the different apartments assembled in the principal room (as many as it could contain), and Lord Sheffield made his annual report, from the chair, of the state of the wool-markets. His lordship said the prices of both Spanish and English wools were at present low; the former being from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb. best sorted English wool, from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. He considered it a highly unprincipled policy for this country to continue to import foreign wool, which cost some millions yearly; as it was now demonstrated, that we can raise in these islands wools as fine, and as well adapted to our purposes, as those that are imported. His lordship thought a duty of 1s. per lb. on foreign wools, would be supported by good principles. Lord Sheffield recommended to the wool-growers not to sell, if they could not get 2s. 3d. for the best lots; but the staplers refused to give more than 2s. At this meeting, a large and beautiful wrought piece of plate, by Rundell and Bridge, was presented to Lord Sheffield, by a deputation from the principal gentlemen and farmers of Sussex, in whose name Mr. Shiffner delivered the thanks of the wool-growers to his lordship, and expressed the high sense they entertained of his indefatigable attention, for several years, to the subject of wool, and of the great advantage the county had derived from it. Lord Sheffield said, in reply, it certainly had been his wish to be serviceable; and if any of his exertions as a farmer, a magistrate, or as a soldier, had their approbation, it would be always highly gratifying to him.

The

The piece of plate is ornamented with much taste, by figures of sheep, shepherds, the golden fleece, &c. and inscribed on one side—“A tribute of gratitude from the Sussex wool-growers to the Right Hon. John Lord Sheffield, for his indefatigable exertions in establishing the value of the Southdown fleece;” and on the other side, his lordship's arms are handsomely engraved.

At the annual meeting of the wool-growers and wool staplers, lately held at Lewes, Lord Sheffield addressed them at great length upon the general commercial and financial situation of the country, as well as upon the immediate object of the meeting. From the details which he entered into, we drew the following conclusions:

“That the demand for woollens for the home market has not diminished, but probably much increased, and that the export of them has much increased also.

“That, comparatively with the whole amount of the manufacture, the demand for foreign countries with which we are now at war, was not considerable.

“That it is not the decay of the manufacture, or the want of demand for it, but difficulties respecting money, and the great stock of wool on hand, that occasion the debasement in price.

“That speculations on foreign wools, and the extravagant variations of price, have deranged the trade and manufacture of that article; but those wools being now reduced to their former price, and the manufacture of them being principally for the home market, there is little doubt of its being restored to its former state.

“That the staplers of English fine wool: are greatly distressed by the distrust arising from erroneous notions; and by the difficulties of obtaining discounts.

“That the sale of fine English wools is prejudiced by our immense importation of Spanish wool, and by the distressed state of the staplers.

“That the scarcity of gold is not to be attributed merely to the war, to the particular conduct of the enemy, nor to the hostile and unfriendly conduct of the American States, but in a great degree to bad policy in our interior management.

“That, through the want of due encouragement of agriculture, and cultivation of waste lands, this country has paid, during the last fifteen years, considerably more than 10,000,000*l.* sterling yearly, for grain and wool, which might have been raised in the United Kingdom.

“That the great import of grain in 1796, occasioned a drain of gold much more than foreign supply, and in a great degree brought on the Bank restriction in 1797, and that the value of grain imported in the years 1800 and 1801, amounted to 15,000,000*l.* sterling.

“That large quantities of gold coin are not necessary to commerce, as appears from

the example particularly of Holland and Scotland; which countries had a very small quantity of coin in their most flourishing state.

“That the restoration of confidence is more wanted than any other circumstance, to promote the woollen manufacture.”

The attention of the public appears to be very properly drawn towards the extraordinary regulations of **HORSHAM GOAL**. The Editor of the Monthly Magazine was told by the goaler about two years since, that no sheriff of Sussex had been to inspect it for fifteen years, and yet numerous sheriff's prisoners were constantly confined in it!

The bishop of Chichester, in his late visitation, held at St. Michael's church, Lewes, delivered a charge to the clergy, in which he regretted that no beneficial change, either in the political or religious world, had been felt since he had last the honour of addressing his brethren. Some attention had been paid by the legislature to the cause of religion and the establishment, by sums of money voted to the poorer clergy; but the clamorous spirit of the Irish catholics, and the rapid increase of dissenters and sectarists within the last few years, made him fear that, before long, the religion of the church of England would no more be the religion of the majority of the nation!

Married.] At Hurstmonceaux, Mr. G. Woolley, of Petersfield, to Miss Gell—Lieut. Yates, to Miss M. Ferryman, of Iping.

At East-Bourne, Major Clark, to Margaret, second daughter of Mrs. Stafford, of Bath.

Died.] At Hastings, Edward Milward, esq. 88, noted for keeping the borough in his own hands, by allowing but one inn in that large town for a long continuance of local domination.

At Lewes, Mrs. Lee, 47, wife of Mr. L. the respected printer of the Lewes Journal.

Colonel Blunt, of Ringmore Green, 76.

At Brighton, Mrs. Pim, of Brighton-place, —Mr. N. Hobbs, of North-street—Sutcliffe, Mr. Stapelford, of Brighton-place.

HAMPSHIRE.

On Tuesday, August 6th, a cause which excited considerable interest, came on to be heard at the Sessions House, Portsmouth, before Joseph Smith, esq. mayor; William Collier, esq. Samuel Spicer, esq. and Edward Carter, esq. magistrates. It was an information, preferred nominally by Henry Norris, but actually by *the Rev. Dr. Scott*, chaplain of Portsmouth Dock-yard church, against John Mayhew, and the Hon. George Grey, commissioner of the said Dock-yard. The information set forth, that John Mayhew, at an unlawful assembly, held in a certain room or office, belonging or attached to the dwelling-house of the Hon. Commissioner Grey, under colour and pretence of exercising religious worship or other manner then accorded by the *Liturgy of the Church of England*, did unlawfully teach,—at which meeting two persons at least were assembled, besides some of the household, contrary to 22 Car. 2 c.

"An Act to prevent and suppress seditious Conventions;" and had thereby incurred the penalty of 20l. each. After the information had been read by Mr. Calloway, the town clerk, Mr. Minchin, solicitor for the defendants, took occasion to notice to the court, that, although he was aware that the information contained such legal irregularities as would quash the case, particularly with regard to H. Norris being made the informant, without his having a tittle of knowledge touching the matter; yet he was determined to take no such advantage of the Rev. Dr. Scott, but would go into the fullest discussion and examination of the matter. John Maybee, defendant, pleaded not guilty. It appeared in evidence, that this was a Sunday-school for the purest and best of purposes, where a number of poor children are taught to read the Bible and Testament, the explanation of the Catechism, and the Common Prayer-book of the church of England. After a full hearing, the defendant Maybee was acquitted; and the prosecutor withdrew the information against the Hon. George Grey, for having, as charged, wittingly and willingly suffered an unlawful assembly to be held at his office. The interest of the case produced the fullest and most respectable court ever known.

Married.] Mr. H. Ward, of Silchester, to Miss S. Collins, of Reading.

At Botley, Mr. James Warner, jun. to Miss Reid, sister of Mrs. Cobbett.

Mr. Payne, to Miss Baldy.

At Newchurch, Isle of Wight, T. Packman, esq. to Miss Daniel, of Ryde.

Mr. Gooch, to Miss Edwards, of Haslar.

William Christy, esq. of the Poitiers, to Miss Wilson, of Southsea Lodge.

At Southampton, Mr. Robert Willis, to Miss Sophia Jacobs, both of that town.

Died.] At Brook, Lieut. Col. G. F. Whitgrove.

At Portsea, Mr. Rowe, sen. having just returned in health from Portsdown fair.—Mrs. Redward.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Hicks, master of the Navy Post-office.—Mr. Green, of the White Swan, Kingston Cross.—Mr. Cookney, slop-seller. He dropped down and expired without previous indisposition.

At Lymington, George St. Barbe, esq.

In advanced age, Mrs. Scott, a respectable widow lady, and an old inhabitant of Southampton.

WILTSHIRE.

At the Wiltshire Assizes, Samuel Tucker was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, at Bradford. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner (who was originally a weaver, and has since practised medicine, and called himself Dr. Tucker), many months since conceived the design of murdering his wife, having formed a disgraceful connexion with another woman, on account of their disparity of ages, his wife being much older than himself; that in order to effect her death, he

kept her continually confined in his house, without allowing any one to see her, from the 1st of last January, till the day when she died, on the 8th of March last, allowing her only a small quantity of half boiled potatoes, and barley bread and a little water. That he frequently left his house for two days together, during which she was locked up and without food; and that her room, by reason of the non admittance of air, and certain offensive things left therein, was nearly sufficient to create putridity. By this treatment she became so greatly emaciated as to be unable to move out of her bed, during which time he still continued his ill-treatment, and she was actually starved to death. The surgeon stated, that on examining the corpse, it was literally nothing but skin, bone, and muscle, every vestige of flesh having disappeared. The jury found him guilty, and he has since been executed.

Married.] The Rev. Edward Rowden, M.A. fellow of New College, and vicar of Highworth, Wiltshire, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Nathan Wetherell, D.D. master of University college, and dean of Hereford.

At Milbrook, Hants, Mr. Thomas Joyce, jun. of Freshford, to Martha, youngest daughter of William Amor, esq. Southampton.

Died.] At Marstone, R. Tuckey, esq.

At Uphaven, Mr. Alexander, 57.—Mrs. Prower, wife of the Rev. J. P. vicar of Perton.—Mr. J. M. Reeves, only son of Mr. R. of Trowbridge, 27.

At Salford, Mr. T. Noah, 72.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Minty, wife of Mr. Alexander M.—George Horace Seymour, eldest son of George S. esq.

BERKSHIRE.

On Friday sennight, the annual meeting of the Berks Agricultural Society, was held at Ilsley. The steward in consequence of the determination of the judges, presented the silver medals, as follows:—To Mr. Tompkins, of Abingdon, for the best short-horned yearling bull; to Mr. James New, of Chaddleworth, for the best cart-horse stallion; to Mr. Edward Tull, of Hodcott, for the best boar; to Mr. Goodlake, for the best South-down shearling ram and five theaves; and to Mr. White, of Speenhamland, for the best two-year old heifer. Rewards of one, two, and three guineas were given to the different shearers, whose companies had set up claims to prizes, but had not fully complied with the rules.—Mr. Thomas Palmer, of East Garston, shewed two horned rams, and twenty lambs of the same breed, which were much admired.—A medal was unanimously voted to Mr. Coxeter, of Greenham, near Newbury, for having fully performed the task he undertook at the last annual meeting, of having two of Sir John Throckmorton's sheep shorn in the morning, and a coat made therefrom before evening.—Several gentlemen were elected members of the society, and W. Y. Mills,

Mills, esq. was requested to act as steward for the year ensuing.

The following epitaph has been placed on a tomb-stone in Clewer church-yard, near Windsor:

To the memory of George Smith, of Lound, in the county of Nottingham, ten years farrier in the Royal Horse Guards, who died June 5, 1811, aged 31 years:

My Sledge and hammer lies declin'd,
My Bellows, too, have lost their wind;
My Fire's extinct, my Forge decay'd,
My Vice is in the dust now laid;
My Coal is spent, my Iron gone,
My Nails are drove, my work is done!

Married.] At Kingstone Lisle, F. Bullock, esq. of Challow, to Miss M. Davenport.

At Sunning Hill, Captain I. Cotchet, R.N. to Mrs. Long.

Died.] At Wallingford, Mrs. E. Button, 59.—Mrs. Swallow, wife of Mr. S. seedsman, of Reading.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

In Bath, the traffic between guineas and the notes of the different banks in Bath, has already commenced to a very considerable amount, and large quantities of guineas have been made into bullion Soap, (as it is called by the Jews, and dealers concerned in this trade.) In spite of any parliamentary interference to make Bank-of-England paper and guineas pass for the same value, country bank notes may be exchanged even at the rate of 30 or 40s. for the guinea, and payment be demanded at the bank that issues such country notes in Bank-of-England notes.—

Star.

Married.] At Chepstow, Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Bath, to Miss Ann Elfe.

At Cannington, P. Heron Cockburn, esq. of Hubert Lodge, to Mrs. Vassall.

At St. John's Church, Bristol, Mr. James Hall, to Miss Susannah Sparks.

Mr. Robert Bowen, ironmonger, to Miss Smith, both of Bristol.

At Clifton, William Ogle Wallis Ogle, esq. of Causey Park, in the county of Northumberland, to Elizabeth Frances Staples, daughter of Lady Amaranta Monck, niece to the late Marquis of Waterford, and relict of W. Staples, esq.

Mr. Thwaites, of Wine-street, Bristol, to Louisa, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Hall.

Mr. Henry Allway, to Miss Elizabeth Jones, of St. George's, Bristol.

Mr. Giles Cowley, stationer, of Bristol, to Maria, daughter of Mr. Boyton, of Clifton.

Mr. R. Sims, of Bruton, to Miss Smullet, of Mintern Magna.

Died.] At Bristol, Miss Sawtel!, daughter of Mr. S. merchant.—Sarah, wife of Mr. Jacob Strickland, 76.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Z. J.—Mr. Thomas Howell, sen. late of Clare-street.—In Bridge-street, Mr. Edkins, painter, whose uniform affability and urbanity

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rendered him equally esteemed in life as lamented in death.—Eve, wife of Mr. Benjamin Jordan, 44.—Wm. Parsons, esq. of Brislington.—Mrs. Hillier.—In Portland-square, Joseph Jones, esq. 28.—Mrs. Mary Jones, of Gloucester-street.

At Clifton, of the water on his chest, in his 46th year, Major Joseph Taylor.

Mrs. Merritt, wife of Mr. M. publican, of Haking. She had retired to rest in all appearance in perfect health, a few minutes after she complained of a difficulty of breathing, and in a short time after she exclaimed "I am going!" and was almost instantly a corpse.

Jacob Sturge, of Westbury-upon-Trym, aged 57.

Maria, the beloved wife of Philip John Miles, esq. of Naish House.

At Iwood, Miss Dyer.

At Portishead, aged 91, Mr. James Price, for upwards of 30 years quarantine-master of Bristol.

At Ilchester, Mr. Edward Scadding, many years the humane keeper of the county gaol.

At Taunton, Mr. George Lyne, aged 72.

Mr. Ralph Ham, of West Coker.

At East-Stoke, far advanced in years, Susannah, relict of the late Mr. Robert Chaffey, a woman, who, from her universal philanthropy, was beloved by all ranks.

At Wells, Mrs. Susannah Lovell, wife of Mr. Joseph L. of Bath.

DORSETSHIRE.

A barbarous murder has been committed at Hurford, Dorsetshire, by a monster of the name of Zoekiel Peele, on the person of his master, Mr. Johnstone, a respectable farmer. The offender had lately been discharged from his service, and prosecuted by his master for larceny, but the prosecution was dropped, in consequence of the mournful appeals of seven children. Mr. Johnstone was smoking his pipe in his parlour alone, and the assassin attacked him with a knife used by butchers, and plunged it into his back between the shoulders to the hilt, before he was observed.

Died.] At Cerne, the Rev. W. Davis, a pluralist of the church.

At the great age of 104 years, John Alfred Parnell, of Corfe Castle farm-house, he retained all his faculties till within two years of his death. In his youthful days he was a noted pedestrian, and could go with ease six miles an hour for two hours together, and several times has walked for small wagers twenty-one miles within four hours; and in his 99th year he walked seven miles within two hours, for a wager.

At Ensham-House, Edmund Bower, esq. sincerely lamented by his family and a large circle of acquaintance, by whom he was much esteemed for his chearful, friendly disposition. Mr. B. had entered early in life into the Royal Navy, and was one of the oldest lieutenants, having at the siege of

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Quebec received a severe wound, which incapacitated him.

In the bloom of life, Miss Ann Gillett, of Canford.

Immediately after eating a hearty dinner, Mr. Brewer, of Stoke St. Gregory.

After a long illness, Mr. Thomas Hammond, of Sherborne.

DEVONSHIRE.

Plymouth, Stone-house and Dock, number 30,083.

Married.] At Iddlesheigh, Captain F. Hole, to Miss Louisa Mallop.

At Midsomer Norton, Henry Bull, esq. to Ann, daughter of the late W. James, esq.

Mr. John Mann, of Moretonhampstead, to Miss Hester Dodge, daughter of Mr. W. Dodge, of Sherborne.

Mr. Penning, of Blandford, to Miss Sarah Spooner, daughter of Mr. Spooner, of Sherborne.

At Liskeard, Robert Cooke Hamlin, esq. of Bideford, to Miss Honor Symons.

Died.] At Chudleigh, the Rev. T. Garret, master of the Grammar School, &c.

At Uphill, Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. John Cole, late of Northtawton.

Suddenly, in Darnford-street, Stonehouse, J. Rogers, esq. agent for French prisoners of war. He was in perfect health the preceding evening, and walked round the citadel in company with his daughter.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, Captain Creyke, of the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Rew, wife of Mr. Rew, tanner, of Heavitree.

CORNWALL.

There was a meeting of the friends of parliamentary reform, at Bodmin, on the 8th inst. The assemblage being too numerous for any one room to contain, the proceedings, of course, took place in the open air. More than 1000 freeholders were present, forming about two-thirds of the persons who composed the meeting, which, we understand, was very respectable. Edward William Stackhouse, esq. was called to the chair; and the principal speakers on the occasion were Mr. John Colman Rashleigh, Mr. Glyn, the Rev. Mr. Walker, Colonel Peter, of Harlyn, and Mr. Austen, of St. Ives. A string of resolutions was then agreed to, declaring the sense of the meeting to be in favour of the freedom of election, and the shortening the duration of parliaments, in opposition to the existing mode of virtual representation. The business terminated in the old English manner, with a good dinner, and the drinking of very many patriotic toasts; among which were Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights; the cause of liberty all over the world; the liberty of the press; a free parliament for a free people, &c.

Married.] At West Abington, Orton Bradley, esq. of the royal Cornwall militia, to Miss Holland, of Coombe Royal, Kingsbridge.

Mr. N. T. Tresidder, attorney, of Fal-

mouth, to Miss Genn.—Same day, Mr. John Tresidder, Notary, of Falmouth, to Miss T. Spry.

At Kingsbridge, John Hicks, esq. a captain in the royal Cornwall militia, to Caroline, second daughter of William Ferry, esq. Morecroft House, Hillingdon.

At Falmouth, Mr. William Staples, to Miss Mary Hendy, of Helston.

At Lower St. Columb, Mr. Blamey, of Penryn, to Miss E. Cardell.

At Stoke Church, Mr. Shepherd, clerk in the Dock-yard, to Miss Polyblank.

At St. Ewe, Mr. James Parnall, to Miss Sarah Dally.

At Creed, Mr. John Parkin, of St. Austell, to Miss Isabella Ball.

At Penryn, Thomas Barber, esq. of London, to Miss Pellowe, daughter of Mr. Pellowe, of Penryn.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. Samuel Bergus.—Mrs. Mary Snow, 70.—Mrs. Couch.—Mrs. Bishop, 37.—Mr. George Courtis, shipwright in his Majesty's dock-yard.—Mrs. Bloye.

At St. Columb, Mrs. Lewarne, 47.

Mrs. Rawlings, widow, late of Penryn.

Joseph Lugger, esq. of Freathy, near Milbrook, many years clerk of the survey in Falmouth arsenal.

Mr. Bennett, of Truro.

At Liskeard, Mrs. George Geach, a beautiful young woman, who had been married in the preceding week.

Mrs. Lean, widow of Mr. Lean, St. Germans.

At Carhayse, Mr. Dean.

At Gorran, Mrs. Liddicot, 68.

At St. Columb, Mr. Richard, 77.

WALES.

The embankment across the Traeth Mawr has at length been closed; and it is intended to celebrate the event by a day of jubilee at Tre-Madoc. The inhabitants of Tanybwch and Ffestiniog also intend to raise their acclamations to the great and preserving Mr. Madocks, who has thus far executed this stupendous work. We say thus far executed it, for as the embankment is composed of pieces of stone blasted from the rocks on each side, and then carried and promiscuously thrown together, the sea gushes through with almost as much facility as if there was no barrier to its tides. These tides, however will, in process of time, fill up the interstices, and also deposit a sand-bank on each side; thus the enraged element will complete its own prison wall. Along this stupendous barrier, which connects the two counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon, an excellent carriage road towards Tanybwch will be immediately made. The embankment is 1500 yards in length, and 8 or 9 wide at the top. The extent of the land gained is not yet correctly ascertained, but is supposed that it will amount to between four and five thousand acres.

The Eisteddfod, or meeting of the Welsh Bards, will take place this year, on the 17th of September, at Tré-Madoc.

Swansea numbers 8,963.—Brecon numbers 3,196.

Died. At Ruthen, 107, Mr. Edward Lewis, taylor.

SCOTLAND.

The following is the population of Edinburgh and its vicinity, June, 1811.

Parishes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New North Church	917	1240	2157
Old ditto	912	1212	2124
Tolbooth ditto	984	1439	2423
High ditto	784	1246	2030
Lady Yester's ditto	672	861	1533
College ditto	1293	1668	2961
Tron ditto	1043	1392	2435
Old Greyfriars	1633	2013	3646
New ditto	1766	2049	3815
St. Andrew's	4870	7971	12,841
Canongate	3386	4306	7692
St. Cuthbert's	16,873	21,800	38,633
South Leith	7149	8789	15,938
North Leith	2908	2867	4875

Total 44,290 58,853 103,143

Glasgow contains males, 49,086; females, 59,744—total, 108,830; being an increase of 23,000 since the last census. Glasgow now ranks the second city in Great Britain in point of population, being 7,000 more than Edinburgh, and 10,000 more than Manchester.

Died. Upon the lands of Dunragger, in the county of Wigton, where he was born, and of the proprietors had seen the fifth generation, Andrew M'Millan, 92. He was a remarkably strong and handsome man, upwards of six feet high. His life was spent in labour, in health, and in comfort. The day before he died, he walked a mile to the proprietor's house, where, since the short time he ceases to labour, he always dined. He had not lost any of his teeth, which were all sound. He expired with ease and resignation, complaining only of a slight pain in his side.

IRELAND.

The plans lately adopted by Mr. Courtenay, respecting the letting that part of the

Courtenay estate out of lease last March, is worthy of imitation. He has leased the lands in small convenient farms, to the actual occupiers, for thirty-one years and a life, and has agreed to make them allowances or deductions, at the rate of twenty or thirty per cent. in the rent, for the first ten years, provided they will shew the value laid out, in labour or otherwise. Already the good effects of this system are beginning to appear; several of the industrious tenantry (made so by these advantages) are building small lime-kilns in the mountains, and drawing lime-stone from the quarries in the low lands; they are also raising manures, and draining the lands. It may, therefore, be pronounced a system of the wisest kind; and it is easy to foresee other beneficial consequences arising from it besides the improvement of the lands—the lower order of peasantry will acquire a taste for industry, and, having a permanent interest in the lands, will desist from any measures of a seditious nature.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Portegre, Lieut. Col. C. Bevan, 4th infantry.

At Malta, Dr. W. Irvine, physician to the forces in that island.

At Jauina, in Berar, East Indies, Major Thomas Francis Wright, of the 7th native infantry.

At Madras, Vice-admiral Drury, Commander-in-chief on that station. He had, two days previously, fixed, that the expedition against Batavia should sail; and it is a singular circumstance, that the *Minden*, 74, which had been fitted out at Bombay for his flag, and the arrival of which, at Madras, he had for several days been anxiously expecting, appeared in the offing just as he expired.

At Coimbra, of a typhus fever, Dr. Plenderlieth, physician to the forces.

A Russian peasant of the name of Alexei Nikforov, in the village of Kamenka, in the province of Ufa, at the advanced age of 124. At 101 he lost his wife, aged 90; and two years after married another, by whom he had two daughters, whom he lived to see married, and mothers.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JULY.

Fruiting Month.

Now comes July, and with his fervid noon
Unnerves the hand of toil. The mower sleeps—
The sun-burnt maid rakes feebly—the hot swain
Pitches his load reluctant—the faint steer,
Lashing his sides, draws heavily along
The slow encumber'd wain.

THE weather has, on the whole, been more than usually cold during the present month, owing in a great measure to the general prevalence of the northerly winds. On the 1st the wind was north east; on the 2d variable; on the 3d and 4th north-east; on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, variable; on the 8th north-east; on the 9th north-west; on the 10 variable; on the 11th and 12th north-west; on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, westerly; on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, south-west; on the 20th and 21st northerly; on the 22d, 23d, and 24th, westerly; on the 25th north-west; on the 26th north-east; on the 27th and 28th variable; on the 29th south-east; on the 30th variable; and on the 31st easterly.

There

There were strong gales on the 3d, 14th, and 22d, and fresh gales on the 4th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23d, and 25th. We had rain, more or less, on the 2d, 3d, 10th, 15th, (St. Swithin) 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d. On the 2d the showers were excessively heavy, and accompanied with thunder; this, however, was the only thunder-storm we had during the whole month.

July 3d. The young swallows begin to leave their nests. The bloom of the lime trees drops off.

July 4th. Apricots are ripe. In this part of the country fruit of almost all kinds is now extremely scarce, owing to the frosty nights which occurred during the time in which the trees were in bloom. Gooseberries and currants are nearly the only kinds which do not appear to have suffered injury. The apples in several parts of Hampshire are fewer in quantity than have been known for many years past.

July 8th. A lamprey (*petromyzon marinus* of Linnæus) was this day brought to me. These fish, although in some places held in the highest esteem for the tables of the opulent are here entirely neglected. No one, in this neighbourhood at least, appears inclined to risk the fate of our King Henry the first, who died in consequence of a surfeit by eating too voraciously of them. Lampreys are inhabitants of the sea, but come up the rivers, in the spring of the year, for the purpose of depositing their spawn. It is about the months of June and July that in our rivers they are caught, but as they are in no request the fishermen seldom expose them for sale.

July 11th. The mackerel fishers have been very unsuccessful, except during a few days at the commencement of the season.

July 14th. Bank martins (*hirundo riparia* of Linnæus) have left their nests and fly about.

Common dodder (*cuscuta Europæa*), bog pimpernel (*anagallis tenella*), marsh cinquefoil (*comarum palustre*), hare's foot trefoil (*trifolium arvense*), hoary cinquefoil (*potentilla argentea*), jointed rush (*juncus articulatus*), hard rush (*juncus inflexus*), wild teasel (*dipsacus fallonium*), bull-rush or reed-mace (*typha latifolia*), great bind-weed (*convolvulus sepium*), and yellow stone crop (*sedum reflexum*), are now in flower.

July 15th. St. Swithin. The omen of rain for forty successive days, by rain having fallen on the commemoration day of the Winchester saint, has this year entirely failed.

July 20th. The rye is nearly ripe. The barley and wheat are now quite yellow; and the crops for the most part extremely abundant, notwithstanding the outcry respecting a blight, which has been with great industry spread abroad by a few of the farmers, for the purpose of enhancing the price of grain now on hand.

July 23d. A salmon of considerable weight, which it is supposed had been struck by a porpoise, was caught by one of the bathing women within a few yards of the shore. It was still alive.

July 26th. Field pease, are cut. Morella cherries are ripe.

July 27th. I this day heard, for the first time, the shrill, continued crinkling of the large green locust (*gryllus verrucivorus* of Linnæus.)

July 31st. Oats, rye, and wheat, have been cut.

The swallow tribe appear to be congregating much earlier than usual. This, however, I presume, is entirely owing to the cold weather which has of late been so prevalent; and no doubt, when the weather again becomes seasonable, they will again disperse, until the regular period of their migration approaches.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE second volume of the *HORTUS KEWENSIS*, which has been published since the ever-to be-lamented death of Mr. Dryander, appears by its contents to have undergone, throughout, the revision of that eminent botanist. We observe, however, in many parts, marks of haste; and doubts or difficult cases are frequently slurred over without that careful investigation and lucid determination which was to have been expected from his abilities, and which would, most certainly, not have been wanting, had he entered upon his task con amore.

Professor Willdenow's *Species Plantarum* is generally followed, and, as being the completest catalogue, and now in the hands of every botanist, there is certainly a considerable convenience in this, yet we cannot help regretting, that the references to Linnæus's own edition of the *Species*, should not have been preserved, the more especially, as these have been so frequently omitted by Willdenow himself.

In the *Asclepiadæ*, Mr. Brown's *Genera*, as published by him, in the transactions of the Wernerian Society, are adopted, which makes a considerable change in the arrangement of the species belonging to that natural order. Something was necessary to be done, and perhaps the author could not do better than to follow the system of Mr. Brown, who has taken great pains with it, and made more observations upon this order than any other botanist.

Linnæus

Linnaeus had distinguished his genera by the form of what he called the nectaria, but many of the species unknown in his time, would not arrange under any of his genera, it became therefore necessary either to increase the number of genera or to find different characters that would include such as had nectaria variously formed. If the difference had appertained to these organs only, the latter would have been the most proper plan. But an essential difference in the form of other parts of the plant being conjoined with the variation in this organ, nature seemed to point out a real generic distinction, and Mr. Brown has accordingly increased the number of genera, correspondent with the variety of forms in these essential parts. And we are satisfied that, in the end, this change of names, however much to be deprecated when made unnecessarily, will both promote the science and ease the labour of the student in his researches. We should have been glad, however, that means could have been found of limiting, in some degree, the number of genera, in those cases, especially where the species are not numerous. Several of Mr. Brown's genera consist of only one species as far as appears at least by this extensive catalogue. Thus *Periploca* is limited to two species, the *græca* and *laevigata indica* and *Secamone* are both separated into distinct genera, the latter under the name of the species; the former under that of *Hemidesmus*. *Ceropegia sagittata* has the name of *Microlooma*; *Cynancum viminea*, that of *Sarcostemma*; *C. extensum* that of *Dæmia*; *C. erectum* that of *Marsdenia*. *Asclepias procera & gigantea* are raised into a genus under the name of *Calotropis*; *A. undulata* is called *Xysmalobium*; *A. carnosa* Hoya, after Mr. Hoy, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland, at Sion-house, an enthusiastic botanist, who has the inclination and ability to do much for the promotion of the science. On the other hand *Stapelia*, an overgrown genus, containing four and forty species, remains as it was, though many of the species are so different in the form of the nectarium, that they might as readily be separated into well defined genera as any of the natural order. But Mr. Brown does not seem to have had any thing to do with this genus; the Linnean character is preserved, and the term nectarium used, which Mr. Brown, in imitation of Jussieu and other French botanists has laid aside. The term he has used for this organ in the asclepiadeæ is *corona staminea*. In the rest of the class *Pentandria* there is little more of novelty; few species even that do not occur in Willdenow are recorded.

In the class *Hexandria* there is a greater accession of new matter, which chiefly arises from the attention Mr. Ker has paid to these plants, and the number that through him have been brought forward in the Botanical Magazine. But Mr. Dryander has, for the most part, arranged the species under the genera, in Willdenow's species plantarum, and has not paid the same regard to the observations of Mr. Ker, as he has done in the plants belonging to the natural order of *ensatæ*. This, we imagine, has arisen from a dislike on the part of Mr. Dryander, to take the trouble of framing new specific characters, which he must have done had he followed Mr. Ker, whose verbose descriptions could not be permitted to supply the place of Linnean definitions. Jacquin's genus *Strumaria* is adopted, and Willdenow's *Hæmanthus spiralis* referred to it; but, by an oversight, not *Amaryllis crispa*, which undoubtedly belongs to it, as observed by Ker. We observe that *Narcissus calathinus* of Botanical Magazine is referred to *odorus*, and the *odorus* of the latter work is made another species for which Salisbury's name of *lætus* is adopted; so *trilobus* of Ker is said not to correspond with the description of Linnaeus, and Haworth's name *nutans* is adapted for it; no *trilobus* however occurs in the genus.

Panocratum rotatum of Ker is preserved, and a new specific character applied to it, as also to *P. Amancaes* of the same, which Ruez and Pavon had referred to *Narcissus*, probably for no other reason, than its having yellow flowers. *P. caribæum* of Botanical Magazine is referred to *speciosum*.

Amaryllis advena of Ker, is admitted with a new character. *A. ornata* has likewise a new character, and the African and Ceylon plants considered with Ker as varieties, but *A. gigantea* which the latter botanist had also considered as a variety is excluded. We are inclined to think them all three distinct species. *Brunsvigia* of Heister is adopted from Ker, and *A. multiflora*, *marginata*, *Radula* and *striata* referred to it.

Curculigo orchitoides β of Ker is made a distinct species, and named *brevifolia*. *Gethyllis plicata* of Jacquin is referred to this genus, and two more new species are added. *Aletris fragrans* of Willdenow is referred to *Dracæna* after Ker: and the genus *Tritoma* of the latter author is adopted; so that the genus of *Aletris* is reduced to a single species, the *farinosa*. *Smilacina* is not separated from *Convallaria*, and *Dracæna borealis* of Willdenow, is retained; no reference, however, is made to the first edition of Aiton's Hortus Kewensis, where a figure of it was given; nor is even the distinction of a variety given between this and the one figured in the Botanical Magazine, which Mr. Ker has since confessed to be a distinct species, and has applied Michaux's name of *umbellata* to it. *Convallaria japonica* of Willdenow is after Ker, separated under the name of *Ophiopogon*.

Ornithogalum altissimum is retained, though Ker without hesitation has referred it to *Drimia*.

In the genus *Hyacinthus*, Willdenow is exclusively followed; even *Scilla nutans* of Dr. Smith is retained, as *Hyacinthus non scriptus*; and *H. corymbosus* is not referred to *Massonia* with

with Ker. *Scilla romana* of Botanical Magazine remains with *Hyacinthus*; nor is *Muscari* separated. *H. serotinus* is with Wildenow referred to *Lachenalia*.

In *Lachenalia tricolor* p. 288, a. 15. the trivial name is by accident omitted. *L. quadricolor* α and β of Botanical Magazine, are both referred to *pendula*, but we think they are more nearly allied to *tricolor*; indeed Mr. Ker has shown that it is really the original *tricolor* of Hortus Kewensis.

In the genus *Alœ* Haworth's monograph in the Linnean transactions, is more especially followed in all the species which are not in Wildenow, but a different division of them into sections is followed, from the shape of the corolla only. We were rather surprised to find that the English name of *Cob-web Aloe* should be retained for *A. Arachnoides*, after Mr. Ker had pointed out that the name was derived from the similarity of the termination of the leaf to a spider's feet; and not, as in *Sempervivum*, from fine hairs spread over them like a web, of which there is not the smallest appearance in any of the varieties of this *Alœ*.

In the class OCTANDRIA occurs the immense genus *Erica*, consisting of no fewer than one hundred and eighty-six species. Mr. Dryander appears to have taken more pains with this genus than any other in either volume of this work. He has arranged the whole under sections so well defined, that his specific characters, all of which are new, are beautifully concise and luminous. We consider it as the best example for illustrating an extensive genus, that is any where to be found. There is an inconvenience, however, attending the mode of printing the definitions of the sections, which, being done in the same type, and in lines beginning parallel with the numbers of the species, are not easily caught by the eye. On this account we think we shall be rendering a service to our botanical readers by bringing the whole of the sections under one view referring to the page in the work before us. We shall likewise translate them into English, with the intent of adding to the general utility of this synoptical table.

I. *Macrostemones* (having large stamens) *Anthers* exserted, i. e. protruded beyond the corolla, and in all unarmed, i. e. having no appendix at the point of the filament. Page 360.

A. *Filaments* longer than the corolla, closely connivent (converging to a point), the part beyond the corolla of the same colour as the anthers. *Leaves* ternate (growing by threes). *Bractes* close to the calyx (which Linnæus calls an imbricate calyx) in all except in *E. Plukenetiana*. *Limb of Corolla* erect, in all except *E. Banksii*. [This section contains Sp. 1—8.]

B. *Filaments* nearly as long as the corolla (in *E. umbellata*, somewhat longer than corolla. *Flowers* terminal. *Leaves* ternate. *Flowers* ternate in all except *E. bruniades* and *E. umbellata*. [Sp. 9—18.]

C. *Anthers* exserted. *Flowers* axillary. *Leaves* linear in all except *E. latifolia*. *Bractes* remote from the calyx. *Limb of corolla* erect in all except in *multiflora* and *grandiflora*. *Filaments* erect in all except in *staminea*. [Sp. 19—26.]

II. *LONGIFLORÆ* (Longflowered). *Corollas* cylindrical or club-shaped, exceeding half an inch in length. Page 368.

A. *Anthers* aristate (awned) i. e. having two linear or subulate appendages at the point of the filament, with an entire or a serrulate margin. [Sp. 27—37.]

B. *Anthers* unarmed i. e. having no appendages at the point of the filament. *Leaves* ternate. *Flowers* terminal. [Sp. 38—42] Page 371.

C. *Anthers* unarmed. *Leaves* by fours (4—6 in *E. concinna*. 3—4 in *E. flammea*) *Flowers* terminal; few, varying from one to eight. [Sp. 43—52.]

D. *Anthers* unarmed. *Leaves* by fours. *Flowers* terminal, by fours, pressed closely into a square head. [Sp. 53—56.]

E. *Anthers* unarmed. *Leaves* by fours or more (frequently by sixes). *Flowers* axillary. *Bractes* close to the calyx. [Sp. 57—62.]

F. *Anthers* unarmed. *Leaves* by fours or more (frequently six). *Flowers* axillary. *Bractes* two close to the calyx, and one distant. [Sp. 63—67.]

G. *Anthers* unarmed. *Leaves* by fours or more (frequently six). *Flowers* axillary *Bractes* distant from the calyx. [Sp. 68—72.] Page 378.

III. *CONIFLORÆ GRANDES* (large cone-flowered). *Corollas* dilated downwards, exceeding half an inch in length. Page 380.

A. *Anthers* awned. [Sp. 73—78.]

B. *Anthers* unarmed. *Flowers* terminal. (In *E. tetragona* the flowering branches together with the flowers, being shorter than the leaves, the flowers appear to be axillary. [Sp. 79—91])

IV. *CALYCINÆ* (having large calyces). *Calyx* as long as the tube of the corolla, or of the whole corolla, or even longer than the corolla; coloured (not green) in all except in *capitata*, in which they are yellowish green. Page 385.

A. *Anthers* cristate or combed (i. e. having roundish or oblong appendages sawed at the edge). *Leaves* by threes in all except in *E. squamosa*. [Sp. 92—99.]

B. *Anthers* awned. [Sp. 100—103.]

C. *Anthers* unarmed. [Sp. 104—111.]

V. *BREVIFLORÆ* (short flowered). Corollas exceeding a quarter but not more than half an inch long: Tube longer than the calyx. Page 390.

A. Tube of Corolla nearly globular. Anthers cristate in all except in *E. odorata*. [Sp. 112—113.]

B. Tube of Corolla urceolate (pitcher-shaped). Flowers axillary. Bractes close to the calyx. [Sp. 119—121.]

C. Corollas dilated downwards (conical or ovate) or oblong and contracted at the mouth. [Sp. 122—133.]

D. Corollas cylindrical or dilated upwards. [Sp. 134—144.]

VI. *PARVIFLORÆ* (small-flowered). Corollas not exceeding a quarter of an inch in length: Tube longer than calyx. Page 398.

A. Anthers cristate. Calyx erect in all except in *E. Bergiana*. [Sp. 145—155.]

B. Anthers awned. Leaves by threes. [Sp. 156—164.]

C. Anthers awned. Leaves by fours or more. [Sp. 165—174.]

D. Anthers unarmed. Leaves linear in all except in *E. cordata* and *hispidula*. [Sp. 175—186.]

This division, although artificial, brings together for the most part such as appear by their habit to be nearly allied. It is not however to be supposed but that some new species may be discovered, which will not very readily arrange under any of these divisions. Some inconvenience will, we doubt not, be felt by a reference to a positive measurement of the corolla; as some species may vary, so as sometimes to be below and sometimes to exceed half an inch. We regard this as the greatest defect in this arrangement, which is nevertheless most excellent.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats are generally housed and stacked, within a circuit of fifty to one hundred miles, from the metropolis; in the distant, northern countries, wheat harvest is now at its height, in the backward, commencing. The promises of spring have by no means been realized, whether as to the quantity or quality of the wheat crop; much of it is thin and of indifferent sample, or discoloured. The cause as stated in our last Report, changeableness of the weather during the summer, and the prevalence of cold easterly winds. The last was the most genial and mild spring which has been experienced in this country for many years, and vegetation was in consequence universally luxuriant; unfortunately, the summer has partaken too much of the complexion of those to which of late years we have been accustomed, and with respect to wheat and barley, the produce in grain, has not equalled the promised in plant. This chiefly with respect to quality, the wheat crop being presumed one tenth below that of last year. Upon the best lands, however, and the most favourable situations, much fine wheat has been produced, and from the immense breadth of land which was sown, the wheat crop, under all circumstances, must be great.

Barley and peas much injured by blight, the latter in many parts almost devoured by vermin. Oats a most abundant crop throughout. Beans generally cut, said to promise well. Hops good, All root crops will be large, some exceptions with regard to turnips, as also will the latter-math or second crop of grass. A great fruit season; for plums and pears, uncommon.

Markets continue high, both for fat and lean cattle; the latter, from the great abundance of food. Milch cows at a very great price. Store pigs of all kinds abundant and cheaper. Irish provisions in great plenty and cheap in proportion, especially pork.

Rent of good land rather advancing. The thrashing machine becoming general upon large farms, but has not yet reached the smaller concerns, as in Scotland: highly approved and will, in time, be universal. In our country letters we have received from *Essex*, the account of a most horrible and appalling act of barbarity towards a horse, which has already appeared in the public papers, and which it seems to be the general sentiment, ought to be made the subject of public investigation.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. 4d. to 6s.—Veil 6s. to 8s.—Lamb 6s. 6d. to 7s.—Pork 6s. to 7s. 4d.—Bacon 7s. to 7s. 4d. Irish ditto 4s. to 6s.—Skins 20s. to 35s.—Fat 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.—Oil cake 12 to 14 guineas per thousand.

Prices of Navigable Canal Property, &c. in August, at the Office of Mr. Scott, Bridge-street.—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1177l. 10s. exclusive of the half-yearly dividend of 22l. 10s. per share clear.—Grand Junction, 190l. 170l. 168l. 170l.—Kennet and Avon, 33l. 32l.—West India Dock Stock, 153l. ex half-yearly dividend, 5l.—Commercial Dock Old Shares, 150l. with New Shares attached.

Prices of Navigable Canal Property, &c. in August, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Surrey, 95l. per share.—East India Dock, 125l. per cent.—London ditto, 119½l. ditto.—Ditto Scrip, 17¾l. per cent. premium.—Albion Insurance Office, 53l. per share.—Globe ditto, 116l. ditto.—Imperial, 85l. ditto.

Middlesex, Aug. 25.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July, 1811, to the 24th of August, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.
Highest, 29.99. Aug. 15. Wind N. W.
Lowest, 29.10. — 8. — W.

Greatest } 42 hund-
variation in } redths of
24 hours. } an inch.

This variation
occurred between
the 18th and 19th
of August.

Thermometer.
Highest, 76° July 27—8. Wind N. & S. E.
Lowest, 40° Aug. 2—3. — S. E.

Greatest }
variation in } 20°.
24 hours. }

In the morning of
the 1st inst. the mer-
cury stood as high as
60°, and on the fol-
lowing day at the same
hour it was at 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen, since the last Report of it, is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth nearly. Twice only during the last month has the thermometer been at the summer heat: and on six other days it was as high or higher than 70°: still the average heat for the whole month may be reckoned at full 60°. The mean height of the barometer was 29.65, which is low, considering the small quantity of rain that has fallen during that period. There has been no storm, excepting a slight one in the forenoon of Monday 19th, during which the thunder was rather distant, but the lightning was extremely vivid. There have been eight or nine days in which there has been rain, and fourteen may be reckoned brilliant. The wind has been variable, but it has blown chiefly from the westerly points.

Our readers should be reminded that on the second day of the ensuing month there will be a partial eclipse of the moon, which will be visible here if the weather be fair and the atmosphere clear. The eclipse begins at 23 minutes past nine in the evening, and will end at 12 o'clock. Something more than half the moon will be obscured and the greatest darkness will be at 42 minutes past 10 o'clock.

*** Communications, free of carriage, are earnestly invited to be addressed for SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, the Editor, at No. 7, Bridge-street, or No. 5, Buckingham Gate, London, on all subjects practical and speculative. Preference is however given in the order of insertion, to Notices of Improvements in the Arts of Life; to Economical Subjects in general; to original facts in Natural History, and in the various Sciences; to accounts of Tours and Voyages; to topographical Descriptions, particularly of distant Countries; to accounts of curious objects of remote Antiquity; to original Biography, Anecdotes, and Letters of eminent or remarkable Persons; to observations on the State of Society, and Manners in various Countries and Places; to copies or extracts of scarce and interesting Tracts; to illustrations of classical Authors; to fugitive pieces of original Poetry; and to Letters of literary Persons on points of Enquiry, or information relative to objects of their pursuits.*

Foreign, Colonial, and Irish friends are informed, that this Magazine may be had at every General Post-office; also any back Number or Numbers, and complete sets, or particular Volumes may also be had, on giving orders to Booksellers or Post-masters.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been favoured with a very curious article relative to Ann Moore, the phenomena of nature, now living at Titbury, from Mr. CORN, and it shall appear conspicuously in the next Number.

An Article signed Thomas Mottcoham in defence of prepared Stramonium will also appear in our next.

A Mr. Williams, of Bristol, having favoured us with a communication on the subject of prepared Stramonium, we shall feel ourselves further obliged if he will send us his present address.

Since the article at page 125 was printed, GOLD has experienced a further rise of 2s. per ounce.

ERRATA IN THIS NUMBER.—In the paper against eating Animal Food, in Article XVI. for *Stomachs* read *Stomach*; in IX. *dele* the comma after boiling; and in XV. *dele* the comma after eat.